

# The ROTARIAN

An International Magazine



OCTOBER • 1958

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A Look into Space – Willy Ley

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## Your Letters

### 'Refreshing and Inspiring'

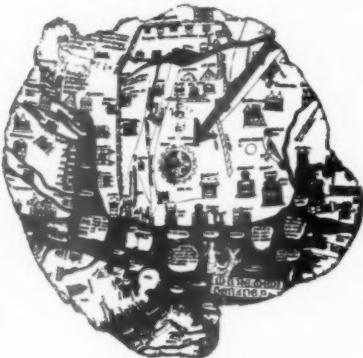
Thinks EDWARD H. SPICER, Rotarian  
Pharmaceutical-Chemicals Mfr.  
Pasadena, California

I have enjoyed *A Faith for the Space Age*, by Donald H. Andrews [THE ROTARIAN for August]. It is one of the most refreshing and inspiring things when a professor of chemistry at Johns Hopkins—traditionally that home of the ultraconservative—can write such things. This is the sort of thing which constitutes a true "spiritual renaissance," not the emotional fervor which evaporates before it is well formed. As Dr. Andrews says, this leads to what he calls in his last sentence "The truth shall make you free"—in short, to an insight into fundamental reality. This is the sort of thing of which a human being is capable and the wonderful thing is that nowadays a top scientist tells you so!

### 'Rotary Wheel' on the Map

Notes E. J. THURSTON, Rotarian  
Printer  
Hereford, England

One map which Ivan Allen does not have in the collection he wrote about so informatively in the *Hobby Hitching Post* [THE ROTARIAN for August] is that which Richard de la Battaille in 1305 drew of



the world as it was known in his time. It can be seen today in Hereford Cathedral. Richard was a canon of the Cathedral from 1305 to 1314. The world is drawn as a perfect circle 51 inches in diameter. The center of the then known world is shown as Jerusalem, symbolized by a circular design [note detail of map]. The amazing thing is that this design bears a close resemblance to the Rotary wheel, but was drawn exactly 600 years before Rotary was born.

### Trade Will Further Peace

Believes NAT WELCH, Rotarian  
Recording-Tape Manufacturer  
Opelika, Alabama

I returned recently from the Brussels Universal and International Exhibition, so I appreciate very much the pictorial *Fair Weather* in THE ROTARIAN for September. While at the Exhibition I talked

## Self-Powered

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Powder Dispenser,  
and Rinse Assembly  
are accessories



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# Next Month

**Canada's vast northland, as full of natural resources as it is empty of people, has been getting great attention since World War II. Canadian James Montagnes tells the story in *Canada's Awakening Northland*.**

**Another chapter in the series "How Rotarians Live" introduces Miguel Angel Castro Carazo, an educator of San José, Costa Rica.**

**Private investors continue to outdistance their Governments in the race to develop the industry-poor nations of the world. Robert L. Garner, president of the International Finance Corporation, tells why this private investment across national boundaries is a good thing.**

A "ham" radio operator explains how helpful his fellow amateurs can be — especially in an emergency. Watch for *Room with a View*, by Rotarian Byron Sharpe.

**in THE ROTARIAN**

with many European Rotarians at the Rotary pavilion, and we agreed that today's complex civilization requires that all lands tap world-wide resources to support expanding economies. In my opinion international trade offers the opportunity for person-to-person contact which is bound to promote world peace.

We of America must, I am certain, buy more in the European market to sell more in that market. Europeans, I learned, are anxious to buy American products if they can get the dollars. The United States can easily expand its imports of luxury items. My country is Europe's greatest untapped market for such items as Brussels lace, diamonds from Amsterdam, French perfumes, German toys and china, Swedish stainless-steel tableware, Danish cheeses, Norwegian canned sea-food delicacies. Many of these items are handmade and not in competition with products of American manufacturers.

We Rotarians from other countries are appreciative of what the Rotary Clubs of Belgium and Luxembourg did in providing a meeting place at the Exhibition where we could meet men with similar belief in the ideal of service. As one of them, I want to say "thank you."

#### *Fair's 10 Millionth Visitor*

By ALBERT J. HEYDEN, Rotarian Land Developer  
North Little Rock, Arkansas

When the Brussels World's Fair ends in October, total attendance is expected to reach 35 million, as was reported in THE ROTARIAN for September [see *Fair Weather*]. In June the 10 millionth visitor entered the Fair grounds, and with her walked her Rotarian husband, Edward Thrash, a member of the Rotary Club of Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas.

Soon after Mrs. Thrash made the turnstiles click for the 10 millionth time, she found herself a center of attraction at the Fair and the recipient of many gifts, including a crystal salad bowl, leather handbag, silk scarf, silver tray, and a linen tablecloth with 12 napkins. But that's not all! She was also asked to sit on a huge scale [see photo] so that her weight could be matched by gifts of chocolates and other sweets.

How many pounds of confections Mrs. Thrash received was not reported in the local newspaper story I read. But it did tell how generously she rose to the occasion by donating the sweets to an orphanage in Ghent, Belgium, and thereby winning the affection of the entire Belgian populace.

#### *Re: Fixed Fees for Doctors?*

By ARCHIBALD LAIRD, M.D., Rotarian Physician  
Wellsboro, Pennsylvania

The day is gone when the physician has the sagacity to judge the ability of a patient to pay for medical service [*Should Doctors Establish Fixed Fees?*, symposium-of-the-month for August]. Even experts in the field, such as members of the social-service department of hospitals or investigators for the various public assistance and welfare agencies, fail to be accurate. In the United States the Internal Revenue Service is the only agency that can accurately determine a patient's ability to pay and this agency keeps its findings strictly confidential.

No physician is justified in varying his fees so that the wealthy pay more or those not so wealthy pay less for the same service. Banks, plumbers, automobile dealers, etc., do not automatically raise their prices to those who can afford to [Continued on page 58]

Photo: Arkansas Gazette from Salo, Brussels



*She is worth her weight in confections is Mrs. Edward Thrash (also see letter).*

# THIS ROTARY MONTH

NEWS FROM 1600 RIDGE AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

PRESIDENT. A seven-week Rotary journey, beginning early in September and ending in mid-October, is scheduled to take Rotary's President, Clifford A. Randall, and his wife, Renate, to Belgium, Switzerland, The Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii. In Belgium the President is to address members of some 50 Belgian and Luxembourg Rotary Clubs at the Brussels World's Fair. Following a four-day stop in The Philippines, he goes to Australia and New Zealand for three weeks of Rotary visits in many parts of those countries. From Hawaii he returns to the U.S.A. to attend important international Committee meetings (see below).

1959 CONVENTION. Host city for Rotary's 50th Annual Convention is to be New York, N. Y., June 7-11. Hotel accommodations and meeting halls for this renowned cosmopolitan city were appraised months ago by Convention planners and pronounced outstanding for Rotarians and their families who will gather there from scores of lands. (Future issues will present word-and-photo glimpses of New York City, from its skyscraper heights to its bustling thoroughfares.)

ROTARY FELLOWS. The 126 young men and women shown on pages 28-31 are winners of Rotary Foundation Fellowships for 1958-59—93 men and 33 women from 35 nations. They bring the total number of Fellowships granted since 1947 to 1,075. For many of these new Fellows, October starts them on journeys to reach the 87 schools they will attend in 26 lands.

MEETINGS. Finance Committee..... October 20-22 ..... Evanston, Ill.  
Council of Past Presidents..... October 23-25 ..... Evanston, Ill.  
Executive Committee of the  
Board of Directors..... October 27-29 ..... Evanston, Ill.

BIG WEEK. It comes in October and is called "World Fellowship Week in Rotary Service." President Randall's invitation (see page 31) to Rotarians everywhere to participate in it suggests that the occasion be marked by "finding your personal path to peace."

AWARD. To Rotary International recently came an award for its contribution to the civic beauty of Evanston, Ill., site of the organization's headquarters building. Given by the Men's Garden Clubs of America at its convention in Cleveland, Ohio, the award recognized the attractiveness of the grounds of the headquarters building of Rotary International.

NEW PAPER. Does your Rotary Club know how you are meeting your obligation to share the ideal of service with non-Rotarians in your business or profession? Some of the ways that Clubs learn about their members' Vocational Service activities are listed in a new program suggestion available at the Central Office upon request. It is No. 509, "Vocational Service Is Practical!"

VITAL STATISTICS. On August 25 there were 9,926 Rotary Clubs and an estimated 464,000 Rotarians in 110 countries and geographical regions. New Clubs since July 1, 1958, totalled 47.

## The Object of Rotary

Is to encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and, in particular, to encourage and foster:

*First.* The development of acquaintance and personal friendship as an opportunity for service;  
*Second.* High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society;

*Third.* The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life;  
*Fourth.* The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

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# The Editors' WORKSHOP

IT HAS BEEN our privilege to work in or visit many newspaper offices in quite a few countries. Most of them, it seems to us, would benefit if the chief would tear out Oxie Reichler's *The Press Is for the People* and glue it to the wall of his newsroom alongside that *Prayer for a Reporter*, the glossy print of the pin-up girl, and the clipping of the terrible typo that called for a remake of page one. . . . We present Oxie's stirring editorial as a salute to National Newspaper Week (in the U.S.A.), which comes October 1-8.

THERE are many ways to tell the story of a country. One of the best is to ask a citizen of it who is expert on it to do the job. That we once did in the case of Thailand—with *Asia's Land of the Free* the result. It was from the pen of Phya Srivisar, distinguished Red Cross executive and Rotarian of Bangkok and it appeared in December, 1954. This month we try another way, asking some visitors to that same Asian land to share their impressions with you. Daniel J. and Eleanor Sorrells were, as they explain, farangs in Thailand, but some of their Thai friends who have read *Sojourn in the Land of Smiles* say it is a good and accurate picture. Our own comment is that these two articles together, fine as they are, only begin to tell the Siamese story. Why don't you go and get the rest first-hand for yourself—on your way to or from the 1958 Asia Regional Conference of Rotary International in Delhi, India, next month? You've been invited to Delhi, you know.

A YEAR ago many of you said that that article by the Swedish youth Olof G. Tandberg (*I Was That Swede*) was a good one. Now we would like to know what the Russians thought of it. A few months ago *America Illustrated*, which is the big slick picture magazine published by the U. S. Government for readers in Russia on an exchange arrangement, asked permission to reprint Olof's article and of course we said "Yes."

AND we were happy to see *Farmer's Weekly*, published in Bloemfontein in the Union of South Africa, present *The Horses of Valley Farm*, that nostalgic story in our December, 1957, issue by the wise and venerable Horace Greeley Smith.

AS WE remind you from time to time, this reprinting of your Magazine by other publications goes on unceasing,

and everybody should be happy about it. We certainly are. Something about George H. Shay's *Lessons History Teaches* in our November, 1957, issue appealed to the *Islamia College Magazine* in Lyallpur, Pakistan, and it reprinted the article, 'This One Thing I Do,' by Herbert V. Prochnow, in our June, 1958, issue continues in demand by other magazines and individuals. . . . And people are still asking if we have any more reprints of that *If I Were 16 Again* symposium from our December, 1957, issue—and we are happy to reply that we have. Want a few?

ROTARY FOUNDATION WEEK comes next month. Annually it's the week containing the 15th of November. Maybe Lloyd Hollister gives you some ideas for the observance of it in his article in these pages. Watch the November issue for more on this subject.



## Our Cover

WE'VE HEARD so many travellers describe Copenhagen as their favorite of all European cities that it must indeed be one of the loveliest. Our cover picture provides a glimpse of just a small bit of the Danish capital. The photographer (Don Crile, who markets his beautiful transparencies through Free Lance Photographers Guild) tells us that he took the picture in the heart of Copenhagen, that the spire in the background is Nikola Church, that the large statue in the center is the Bishop Absalon Statue, the smaller statue to the left the Statue of the Fish Vender. Those are fishing barges in the foreground. . . . Maybe we shall learn from Copenhagen Rotarians, who number 183 and who meet Wednesdays in the Hotel d'Angleterre, that Hans Christian Kofoed found some of the boys he saved right here at this corner. What are we talking about? The article by B. Bülow-Jacobsen and Robert Rigby in this issue.—Eds.

# ABOUT OUR CONTRIBUTORS

A free-lance writer and public-relations man at Johns Hopkins University, JAMES C. BUTLER is also a budding book author; he has under way a volume on the U. S. Civil War. He has a wife



**Butler**

he calls "the best editor a writer ever had." . . . British writer RICHARD MAYNE is on the staffs of Europe's Coal and Steel Community, Atomic Energy Community, and Economic Community, one of the few non-Community nationals employed in the three organizations. . . . Ex-newspaperman ANDREW HAMILTON manages the public-information office of the University of California at Los Angeles, free-lances in his spare time.

Newspaper publisher LLOYD HOLLISTER is Treasurer and a Director of Rotary International and Chairman of the Foundation Fellowships and International Student Exchange Committee. He lives in Wilmette, Ill. . . . ROBERT RIGBY, who worked with ROTARIAN B. BÜLOW-JACOBSEN to produce the article about Denmark's school for youth in trouble, lives in France and writes much about Scandinavia. . . . Connecticut humorist PARKE CUMMINGS seldom looks outside his own family circle for the grin-provoking situations he so often writes about. . . . The SORRELLS, DANIEL J. and ELEANOR, are a husband and wife writing team, both with degrees from Michigan State University. DR. SORRELLS is dean of students at Central Michigan College and a Mount Pleasant, Mich., Rotarian.



**Hollister**



**The Sorrells: Daniel J. and Eleanor**

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# The Press Is for the People

***Today's need is for newspapers  
with integrity and ingenuity  
. . . for newspapers with souls.***

**By OXIE REICHLER**

*Newspaper Editor; Rotarian, Yonkers, N. Y.*

ONE Sunday morning some years ago the public water supply of our town became contaminated. Fearful of civic alarm, health officials decided to have a brief announcement read at all church services. Just that, nothing more. They were therefore aghast at my announcement that our newspaper planned to print an "extra" and deliver it free to every doorstep in town—with the urgent headline: BOIL YOUR WATER.

People would panic, we were told. We argued that our citizens panic only on rumors, never when full facts are provided. Over stout opposition we printed that paper and delivered it. Later the very officials who had opposed our "extra" praised us for it, and the townspeople were full of appreciation.

A newspaper is a public-service institution. Its responsibility to serve its readers is as serious as that of any public office. Indeed, this responsibility extends far beyond a paper's readers—to the community, the nation, and even to the world at large.

U. S. Senator William Proxmire, of Wisconsin, said it this way not long ago: "A good newspaper is a model of accurate reporting and responsible editorial policy—a force, a moral force, for better government and community responsibility, without which the State would be infinitely poorer in moral and intellectual resources."

Some years ago a teacher of newspapermen—Professor Roscoe Ellard, of Columbia University—asked me to address his graduate students. "I want you to talk," he said, "on the subject of 'Making Government Responsible, Righteous, Readable, and Democratically Attainable.'" A definition in eight words of public-service journalism!

The crusading rôle of the newspaperman, particularly in public affairs, is certainly no new thing. Who in my business could forget Horace Greeley and his battles for honest government . . . William Lloyd Garrison and his fight against slavery . . . Colonel W. R. Nelson and his program for the reconstruction of Kansas City . . . Joseph Pulitzer, who gave us all a pattern for courageous service . . . William Randolph Hearst with his "constructive campaigns" which suggested remedies and eschewed violent attack?

But there is more, it seems to me, to public service than crusading. There is a need, and it probably exists in newspapers the world over, for special ingenuity, for special dedication, for conscience, for a soul. That's what Felix McKnight, a Dallas, Texas, editor,

calls it—a soul. If a newspaper has one, it ought to search it, he says. If it hasn't one, it ought to get one—and this it can do by mixing integrity, courage, and fervor and serving generously.

There is a need, it seems to me, for editors who by their own high qualities of character and spirit will stiffen management's backbone, for editors who believe deeply in the goodness of people and, believing, can quickly spot the human resources, the human services, the exciting everyday miracles, the bursting wonder of youth—and play the news accordingly.

This is a new and welcome kind of journalistic public service. It discards some false standards of sensationalism. It refuses to join in the too-popular practice of observing with amusement the disgusting antics of known criminals as they laugh in the faces of decent officials and decent citizens. Are we sissies on my paper because we omit the details of how a burglary was contrived, or the lurid testimony in divorce trials, or gory photos that tear at the sensibilities of many readers? I don't think so. I believe it is a direct and important form of public service to make newspapers clean and refreshing as well as informative—and with no do-it-yourself columns for committing crimes, or circumventing the orderly processes of our society.

I feel strongly that the newspaper never does enough to awaken powers slumbering within readers; to help them to higher civic, moral, and spiritual planes, to give them an optimism of the kind which routs despair. The good newspaper can make a subject so important to the reader that it stirs his inner capacity for service, setting free the fountain of living waters so dammed up in most of us that they are down to a trickle.

Today as never before there is a need for newspapers to enter the public arena, to pry into dark corners, to turn on lights, to tell the people what they have a right to know, what they must know to be responsible citizens in a difficult world.

Somehow I think of the late Sevellon Brown, beloved editor and publisher of the Providence, Rhode Island, *Journal*. "It is a matter of religious faith with me," he once remarked, "that we newspaper people will find some special provision for us on Judgment Day to excuse a thousand errors if we can only say, 'I meant my newspaper, with all its faults, to do good for my community.'"

Illustration by  
Willard Arnold



# The King's Last Court



**T**HIS is one of the most famous pictures ever to come out of baseball. And even though you can't see his face, millions of baseball fans all over the world know the man who wore number three on his gray-striped New York Yankee uniform. This month, when World Series fever sweeps the land where Babe Ruth carved his sports legend, his baseball feats will be talked about in thousands of communities: 714 home runs in his career, 60 in one season; 29 consecutive scoreless innings pitched in World Series competition; and nearly 60 more records which stand today. Youngsters who follow the game know the Babe only through statistics, but their fathers who saw him in action warm the cold ciphers with colorful stories of how the boy reared

in an orphanage grew to be the greatest name in sports, and how he loved children and baseball. This picture was taken by Harry Harris, of the Associated Press, as Babe bowed appreciatively before thousands who cheered him during the 25th-anniversary ceremony of the Yankee Stadium, "The House That Ruth Built." Two months later, on August 16, 1948, cancer threw Babe a third strike. Were he alive today, however, he would be pleased with the mounting interest of youngsters in baseball and other sports—a discussion of which you will find on pages 18-19 of this issue. Many ask: will there ever be another Babe Ruth? Someone may equal or surpass his records, yes; but, say those who knew him: another Babe?—never.

*The splitting of the atom is proving to be a unifying force on the many-ways divided Continent of Europe. Six nations pool brains and funds in what they call:*

By RICHARD MAYNE

THREE GREAT powers lead the world in the peaceful uses of atomic energy: the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union. But in a few years' time a fourth great power will have entered the race—the European Atomic Energy Community, better known as "EURATOM."

Officially in being since January 1, 1958, EURATOM groups the six nations of the Coal-Steel Community and the Common Market (France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands, and Luxemburg) in a tightly knit organization for harnessing the atom to provide industrial power. Already it has made impressive progress.

The eye-catching title "EURATOM" was invented three years ago by French engineer and scientist Louis Armand, now President of the young Community's executive. Different people pronounce it in different ways. The French call it "Er-ah-tome"; the Germans "Oi-ra-tome"; the British and Americans "You're-at-'em." Some people have copied it, dubbing the Common Market "Euromarket." Others have made puns on it, as when the London *Economist* headlined an article "EURATOM and Our Atom." But unlike many nicknames, the tag has stuck, and is even printed in

the solemn treaty setting up the Community. Indeed, the name is significant, for it couples in a single word two of the revolutionary changes brought about in the 20th Century. The first is the revolution that is leading toward a united Europe. The second is the new industrial revolution unleashed by atomic energy. EURATOM, as its name implies, marks the point where these two revolutions fuse into one.

The ideal of European unity is not new. Only since World War II has it begun to grow into a reality. An early move in this direction was the establishment, in 1948, of the Organization for European Economic Coöperation. First set up to administer Marshall Plan aid, the organization worked to eliminate trade and currency barriers, and to stabilize the internal economies of its member nations. For ten years it has helped Western Europe maintain a rapid rate of economic progress. On the political side, the consultative Council of Europe, established in 1949, has provided a broad European forum where many important but unspectacular achievements have been hammered out. Later bids for European unity owe more than is sometimes realized to the work of these two pioneers.

But despite their early successes, both O.E.E.C. and the Council of Europe have been handicapped, in the eyes of many Europeans, by the refusal of their member Governments to part with jealously guarded rights. For this reason, six nations of Western Europe, still smarting from the body blows they had exchanged during World War II,



*Top administrator of the EURATOM program is 53-year-old Louis Armand, French engineer and businessman who heads the Community's executive. He is a former director general of the French National Railways and a former president of its board.*

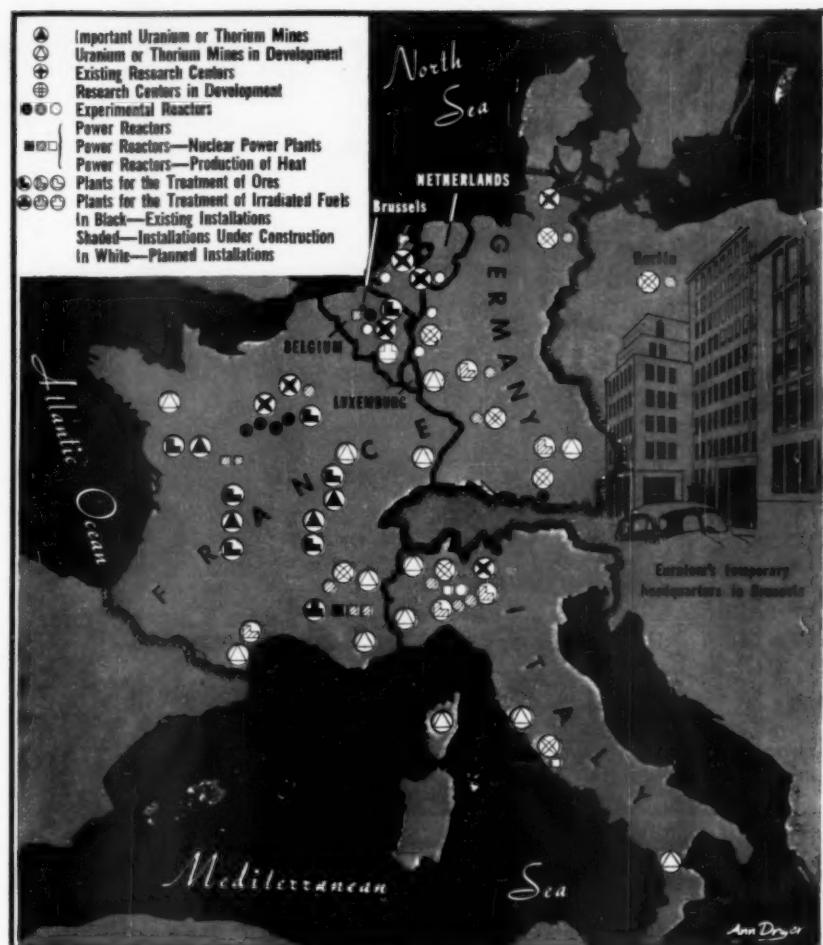
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decided to move one stage further, going on from coöperation, in the traditional sense of the term, toward economic integration and the partial surrender of national sovereignty to common institutions.

Responding to the now-famous Declaration of French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman on May 9, 1950, France, Germany, Italy, and the three Benelux countries pledged themselves to pool in a common market their joint resources of coal, steel, iron ore, and scrap. This was the birth of the European Coal and Steel Community.\*

Seven years later, in March, 1957, urged on by the proved success of this pilot project, the same six nations established the European Economic Community (the Common Market)† and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM). Both aim ultimately at political unity, but both, like the Coal and Steel Community, have more immediate ends as well. The Common Market applies the principles of the pilot project to the whole range of the Community's existing economy. EURATOM carries those principles into a new region, and establishes a common organization to stimulate and supervise an industry as yet scarcely born—the brand-new, revolutionary industry for the production of nuclear power.

Compared with the task of the Common Market, EURATOM's task is limited. Even in ten years' time it will cover only a small part of the Community's whole economy. Nevertheless, it is a task of first-rank importance. Seeing this, the six Governments decided to survey its scope even before the signature of the EURATOM Treaty. Acting on the suggestion of Jean Monnet's six-nation "Action Committee for the United States of Europe," they named a committee of "Three Wise Men" to report on the amount of nuclear energy that could quickly be produced in



Map markings indicate nuclear facilities existing, planned, and under construction.

the six Community countries, and on how this was to be done.

The "Three Wise Men" were German Franz Etzel, then Vice-President of the E.C.S.C.'s High Authority; Italian Francesco Giordani, President of Italy's National Research Council; and Frenchman Louis Armand, now President of EURATOM's executive. Together they toured the Community countries and visited nuclear installations in Great Britain, Canada, and the United States. In May, 1957, they turned in their report, "A Target for EURATOM." Its findings were grave, its message urgent.

The energy resources of Europe of the six countries, the report declared, were lagging perilously behind its growing needs. In 1956 its energy imports already cost it 2 billion dollars. Without

a major atomic-power program, this figure would rise to 4 billion dollars in 1967, and might reach 6 billion dollars in 1975. Most of these imports consisted of oil, mainly from the Middle East.

The Suez crisis—like more recent Middle-Eastern troubles—showed the potential danger of Europe's dependence on the desert pipelines. The only way to minimize such dependence, the survey report declared, was to turn to nuclear energy, the costs of which were just becoming competitive with those of conventional sources of power. The "Three Wise Men" therefore proposed a "Target for EURATOM" of 15 million installed kilowatts by the end of 1967. A nuclear capacity of this order, they stated, would enable the Community to stabilize its energy imports around the

\*See *The Schuman Plan—A Road to European Peace?*, by Michel Dumont, THE ROTARIAN for June, 1951.

†See *Europe's New Giant: The Common Market*, by Louis Francois Duchene, THE ROTARIAN for May, 1958.

1963 level, at the equivalent of 165 million tons of hard coal.

Even compared with American, British, and Russian programs, this was an ambitious target. The United States plans to install 600,000 kilowatts by 1960; the Soviet Union, 2 to 2½ million; Britain will have 1½ million by 1962.

Working individually, the six Community countries would be unable to reach a joint target of 15 million kilowatts by 1967.

ments and encourage the building of atomic installations. A third is to ensure regular and equitable supplies of nuclear fuel, and to remove barriers to trade in nuclear materials by establishing a nuclear common market. A further vital need in this new and little-explored field is to work out and apply safety regulations, and to set up a system of inspection and control to ensure that EURATOM's fissile material is not di-

rections by majority vote, thus eliminating the "veto." They can act only on the proposal of the Commission.

The 142-man Assembly, shared with the Common Market and Euratom, is the parliamentary organ which exerts democratic control over the Community's executive. It can force the Commission to resign as a body on a vote of "no confidence." Members of the Assembly, who sit in political groups rather than national delegations, are at present elected by and from their national Parliaments. Ultimately they will be directly elected by universal suffrage.

Finally, the Court of Justice, also common to the Coal and Steel Community and the Common Market, is the Community's supreme court of appeal. EURATOM's institutions thus follow the federal pattern. At present they are financed by contributions from the member Governments, but the Treaty provides for their eventual financing by a Community tax.

Amid the tap of workmen's hammers and the testing of newly installed telephones, the EURATOM Commission took up office last January 10.

The problems facing it are many. Awaiting a firm decision from the Governments of the six countries on the choice of a Community "capital," it divides its provisional headquarters between a tall new building in Brussels and offices in Luxembourg, three hours' distance away by fast car. Hand-picking its personnel, it has as yet only a small staff. With powers more limited than those of the Coal and Steel Community's High Authority, it has to proceed with tact and caution. Where time and men are precious, it has to avoid overlaps with the work of other nuclear bodies—with the Atomic Agency of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, European Nuclear Research Center, the International Atomic Energy Agency. Pledged to the peaceful use of atomic energy, it has to ensure that its inspection and control system is watertight, and that it

[Continued on page 60]



*EURATOM's Scientific and Technical Committee meets in the European Community pavilion at the Brussels Exhibition to discuss atomic research. Here are George Devillez, Professor H. Holthusen, and Committee Chairman Professor E. Amaldi.*

Capital, nuclear fuel, know-how, skilled men and technicians, and research and reactor equipment are all scarce in Europe. Only by pooling their resources could the Community countries hope to make up their time lag. Here, as so often in Europe's progress toward unity, political necessity and economic necessity point in the same direction. Even within the Community framework, EURATOM's executive has frankly admitted that the announced target may not be reached in the time laid down. But it remains an urgent necessity, and EURATOM's task is to see that Europe goes into the nuclear business with all possible speed.

In practice, this means action on several fronts at once. One of the first necessities is to build up know-how by developing nuclear-power research, training scientists, and helping to spread technical knowledge. A second is to stimulate the necessary invest-

mented to warlike ends. Finally, the very nature of nuclear industry demands that EURATOM collaborate closely with the United States and Great Britain, as well as with the existing international organizations in this field.

The accomplishment of these aims is entrusted to four Community institutions: the Commission, assisted by a 20-man Scientific and Technical Committee, and by the Economic and Social Committee that also advises the Common Market; the Council of Ministers; the European Parliamentary Assembly; and the Court of Justice.

The five-man Commission and its staff, once appointed, is not to accept or solicit instructions from Governments, but is to work "supranationally" in the interests of the Community as a whole.

The Council of Ministers, by contrast, consists of national representatives, one from each Government, who take many of their

# The Cowboy Who Punches Dots

By ANDREW HAMILTON

ONE of the world's most remarkable blind men is a square-jawed, iron-gray-thatched six-footer of 70 named J. Robert Atkinson, who has proved that you don't need eyes to possess vision.

With only a grammar-school education, he has developed one of the most modern and complete blind centers in the United States. He has engineered many improved Braille printing techniques. He has helped push through Congress and his State legislature a batch of laws to help his fellow blind. His influence shines into many dark corners.

Bob Atkinson, a ten-year honorary member of the Wilshire Rotary Club of Los Angeles, is founder of the Braille Institute of America. Nonprofit, non-sectarian, and interracial, it has a million-dollar headquarters in Los Angeles, a full-time staff of 60 aided by 250 part-time volunteers, and an annual budget of \$300,000 financed by friends and 1,800 member-patrons.

At the Braille Institute, if you're blind, you can learn to read Braille, practice touch typing, arrange for a noninterest-bearing loan, learn to waltz or samba, try your hand at sculpturing, have a radio fixed, learn to bake a cake, get a set of Braille dominoes, or seek personal advice on problems caused by blindness. It's all free.

Institute training has enabled such persons as a blinded Korean veteran to secure a \$300-a-month typing job and a blind housewife to care for her baby. Older people whose eyes are dimming learn Braille at the Institute, or from visiting tutors.

Bob Atkinson pioneered the publication of up-to-date Braille books for the blind. Today the Institute, under contract to the Library of Congress, prints best-selling novels and nonfiction in addition to religious and classic standbys.

Since 1926 Rotarian Atkinson has edited the *Braille Mirror*, a monthly reprint magazine containing articles scissored from United States magazines and newspapers. Twelve issues cost \$15 a year to produce, but a blind person can subscribe for \$5.

Bob Atkinson has described himself as "a cowboy who punches Braille dots instead of cattle." Born on a farm near Galt, Missouri, he grew to manhood in Montana as a happy-go-lucky cowpoke. At 24, while visiting his mother in Los Angeles, he lost his sight while "showing off" with a loaded revolver.

"At first I was so bitter and scared I wished I were dead," he recalls. "But as I lay in the hospital, I thought of old Charley Russell, the Montana cowboy-artist. He could stick his hand in his coat pocket and, without looking, model a bucking bronco or an Indian from a piece of beeswax. I figured there must be something I could do without my eyes."

Bob learned to read four of the five systems of raised print then in existence, then set about trans-



J. Robert Atkinson, in a rare spare moment at the piano.

lating Mary Baker Eddy's *Science and Health, With Key to the Scriptures* into Braille. By 1917 he'd jabbed out other books—a total of 1,800,000 words.

During this time he met his future wife, Alberta Blada. And his translation of Christian Science texts attracted the attention of the wealthy John M. Longyears of Michigan. In 1919, they backed him in establishing the Universal Braille Press, later renamed the Braille Institute of America.

Those first five years, 1919-1924, were busy ones for Bob and Alberta. The den of their Los Angeles home became an office, the dining room a bindery, the back porch the composing room, and the garage a print shop. Their first job was the first U. S. printing of the King James Bible in revised Braille.

The next five years were harder, for gifts were few. In 1929 the business was moved, and converted into a nonprofit public corporation. But the Institute didn't gain solid backing until the '40s.

Bob Atkinson is credited with many Braille printing improvements. He helped develop special paper to eliminate sharp Braille dots that injured fingers, and was first in the United States to print books in "Interpoint"—on both sides of the page—to reduce weight and bulkiness. He has also invented an improved Braille writing device. And he has successfully promoted legislation for the blind ranging from free blind literature to a "white cane" law.

Aided by a staff as tough and resourceful as himself, "Mister A" has worked 45 years in the dark. Last year he retired.

Montana lost a first-rate cowboy that day in 1912 when bullet and flame from a carelessly handled six-shooter blinded Bob Atkinson. But the world gained the Braille Institute of America and the blind won a rugged, visionary champion.

# How's Your Mental Health?

*The experts tell how to cope with the hidden pressures of modern business.*

THREE-QUARTERS of a century ago before the "organization man" and his colleague in "the gray flannel suit" made their appearance, Robert Louis Stevenson wrote, "Look at one of your industrious fellows. He sows hurry and reaps indigestion; he puts a vast deal of activity out to interest, and receives a large measure of nervous derangement in return."

Today's industrious fellows are no better off. The heat is on far more of them, and nervous derangements are far more common. Many businessmen, alarmed by the mental and emotional return on their hurry and activity, are seeking the counsel of psychologists and clergymen.

**Boss Trouble:** At the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, a young executive turned up for examination with a remarkable record of competence, brilliance—and dissension. At conferences with his superiors he'd get rebellious, sometimes blow his top. He had boss trouble. "He seemed to have a penchant for fighting with his superiors," Mayo's Dr. David Boyd explained. "We had to help him recognize that he was looking upon his bosses as 'fathers' and fighting authority."

Once he stopped seeing his superiors as "father figures," he was able to deal with them more realistically. He understood that his boss' function was neither to coddle nor to browbeat him, but rather to make clear what was required of him and see that he was properly paid.

**Bottled Feelings:** Artist Eric Gurney recently made a drawing for an advertising office in New York. It showed a duck sitting on the water, the upper part of him as cool as a cucumber, while below the surface his webbed feet thrashed in frenzy. It was

entitled "The Secret of Success." The caption: "Keep calm and cool on top while you paddle like hell underneath!"

Whether the duck had an ulcer Mr. Gurney didn't say. But the prevalence of this affliction in the human paddlers is well known. A study by Dr. Harold Habein at the Mayo Clinic turned up 31 ulcer cases among 176 executives examined—close to 18 percent. The ulcer may be the badge of yesterday's rugged individualist turned smooth. At any rate the

By  
**HOWARD WHITMAN**



Howard Whitman is the author of many books, and articles in leading magazines, on social problems. His latest book, published by Doubleday, is *Success Is within You*. He lives in Westport, Conn., has a wife and two children.

calm and cool portion above the water line often signals a mental-health challenge to today's industrial doctor.

The enforced politeness of business life is to blame, in the opinion of many medical consultants. Today's organization man must never show anger, must always remain smooth and unruffled. "This often means," says Dr. Edward Litin, of the Mayo Clinic, "that a man will turn anger inward, expressing it in headache, backache, stomach or bowel trouble."

"A man came in with stomach trouble," Dr. Gerald Gordon, psychiatrist at the Du Pont Company, related. "He had been easygoing on the surface—a good, compromising executive. He took no stand on anything—but he was

taking everything out on his stomach. We had to get him to release some of his pent-up feeling in a constructive way.

"He changed considerably. He has no stomach trouble anymore. Before, the man had looked harassed, drooped, and fearful. We knew that the only way he'd correct that would be to get up on his hind legs and express himself. Today he is open, aggressive, alert. He laughs heartily, and he works ten times better. He has freed his motive power."

**Keeping Up with the Joneses, Plus:** "My wife seems more interested in meeting 'the right people' than in finding happiness for ourselves," a businessman complained to the Reverend Hugh Hostetler, a counsellor at the American Foundation of Religion and Psychiatry in New York. The man had just become a branch manager for a large concern; for the first time in his life he felt he could relax and enjoy life. "Instead," he said, "with my wife's social ambitions, I feel I'm at the bottom of the hill all over again."

Who are the "right people"? Right for whom? And the money he makes may likewise be spent artificially. It is no longer a matter of keeping up with the Joneses; it's putting on a show for the Joneses. Spending money for "display value," psychiatrist Leon Eisenberg calls it.

In Columbus, Nebraska, the Reverend Alan Justad, of the First Methodist Church, tries to save young couples from the money treadmill. He often brings wives in for counselling. His unembellished proposition: "Count your blessings. It is better to start giving thanks for what you have than drive yourself and your husband crazy over what you haven't got."

Illustration by  
Willard Arnold



Wives can be, and often are, enormously helpful. They can soften the emotional hammer blows that business life occasionally delivers. Here are some suggestions from wives themselves:

Mrs. Hugh Cullman, wife of an executive of the Philip Morris Company: "A woman ought to sit down with her husband from time to time and reevaluate their actual goals in life. Goals change as the years go by. Couples may find themselves struggling for things that really don't mean much to them anymore—and a man may be too wrapped up in his work to know it."

Mrs. Roy Shorey, wife of an executive of Lever Brothers: "A woman must show adaptability, a willingness to pull up stakes if her husband's career requires it, and a talent for creating a way of life consistent with his work. That's what partnership means."

Mrs. A. Douglass Hall, wife of an executive of the Diamond Gardner Corp.: "A wife should show enthusiasm for her husband's work. She should make it her business to learn about *his* business, so that she can talk with him knowledgeably. She should

have her own opinions, so that he can test out his ideas and challenge his own thinking."

In short, a wife can use her energies to help pull the load instead of merely pushing the man.

*Promotion Depression:* The average man yearns to make good, to get ahead; yet as psychiatrist William C. Menninger puts it, "It is a curious fact that some people just can't stand promotion."

One theory is that promotion often brings a backwash of guilty feeling—"Perhaps someone else deserved this more than I did," "Look at the toes I stepped on," "Am I really as good as they think I am, or am I just a fraud?" "I would have resented anyone else who got this plum—now they're going to resent me."

Another theory, perhaps a more likely one, is that promotion brings cold feet. The man has hoped for, worked for, fought for the advancement—and now that it's here he feels inadequate. He must prove himself. He's moved from comfort and confidence to uncertainty and challenge.

Johns Hopkins' chief of psychiatry, Dr. John C. Whitehorn, observed, "When a man is pro-

moted, he often finds himself at the point where he must make his own decisions. He hadn't realized in the past how much he depended upon others. Now he feels isolated. Some people find this unexpectedly distressing."

Promotion depression may be severe. It may virtually immobilize a man for a while; it will certainly decrease his effectiveness. One firm, to minimize the toll, stopped promoting men in the customary way. Instead it shifted them to other desks and other jobs with no change in pay or status. When a man had been doing his new job for six months, and knew he could do it, he was given his raise and his title.

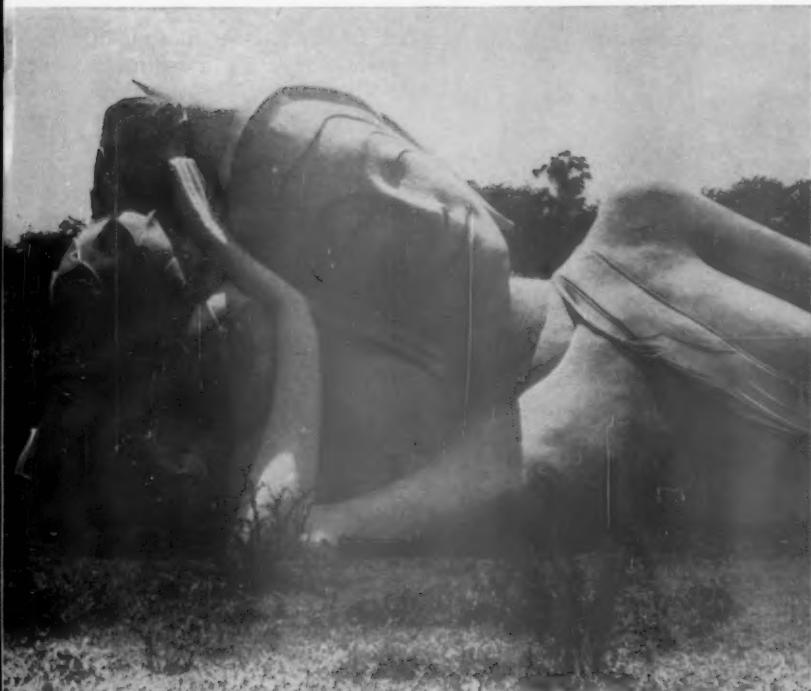
*Transfer Tension:* This is similar to promotion tension, and related to it. At the Menninger Foundation in Topeka, Kansas, annual seminars are held for business executives. One common complaint, reports Dr. Harry Levinson, director of the Foundation's division of mental health, is the jitters which sometimes descend on a man when his firm announces, "Joe, you've been doing a great job and we've got a new spot for you. It's in our West Coast office. You'll want to sell your house—," etc.

Joe has to make a decision. This may be his big chance. But move away? Sell the house? Take the kids out of school? Uproot the family? Give up friends? That's what psychiatry calls transfer tension.

It helps a man to talk it out with his wife and children, exploring all angles to reach a unanimous decision. If the family decides to stay, there'll be fewer regrets. And if they go, Joe won't feel all the load of responsibility.

Frequently, because it's a promotion and a man is expected to move up in business, off he goes. But as Dr. Levinson points out, that is not the end of his troubles. "He may be manager of a branch plant or head of a territory, and he feels big. Then he's made a vice-president in New York or Chicago where vice-presidents are a dime a dozen." Emotionally he ends up feeling demoted, not promoted.

In most [Continued on page 52]



# Sojourn in the Land of Smiles

*Blessed by Nature, the home of a friendly and talented people, Thailand is filled with pleasant surprises that make the visitor happy he came.*

By DANIEL J. AND ELEANOR SORRELLS

**R**EMAIN a few weeks in the "Land of Smiles" and you will be able to write a book about it. Stay a year and your material may fill a booklet; two years, maybe an article; longer, nothing.

So goes a saying about the "farang" (foreigner) in Thailand. Why? Because anyone fortunate enough to live and work among the people of this South Asian Kingdom finds that the longer he stays, the less lasting are his first impressions, the more erroneous are his original ideas, and the greater the possibility that his accumulated data are filled with half-truths. Sooner or later he comes to realize there is much a Westerner will never be able to understand about the Siamese. Yet attempting to discover as much as possible about these admirable people remains a constantly fascinating experience.

Varying degrees of heat may best describe the climate of Thailand, for the weather is seldom cool and never cold. From May through November there are many monsoon-filled days, punctuated with hours of sunshine. Beginning in December and running through April, the skies are usually clear, and the weather becomes dry and drier. However, vegetation seldom becomes parched. The Land of the Thai contains a northeastern plateau, northern mountains, fertile central plains, southern hills, and

a long, rugged seacoast. Criss-crossing the vast plains are large and small canals, or klongs. These lend variety to the landscape as well as provide essential water for rice cultivation, bathing areas for buffalo and humans, and transportation routes for thousands of sampans, barges, and ferries. During the rice-growing season, the whole countryside presents a panorama of verdant green; and as the paddies mature, the scene gradually turns to golden yellow.

The "Mississippi" of Thailand is the Chao Phya, which flows from the North to the sea. Its mouth is New Harbor, where oceangoing vessels ply into Krung Thep (Bangkok). To the Siamese, and perhaps the farang as well, this city is the focal point of the whole country. Bangkok, an irregularly laid-out city of some 800,000 people, predominantly Siamese, Chinese, and Indian, is the home of the King, the Capitol, and headquarters for all commercial, educational, political, and Government activities. Unless one has lived here, he will find difficulty in believing that Bangkok has practically every kind of commodity found elsewhere. Should a shop be unable to supply you with the desired article, it can and will be ordered for you—from diesel engines to dynamite, airplanes to oxcarts, precious stones to sundries, electric stoves to charcoal pots.

Krung Thep is truly a city of contrasts. It has several magnificent thoroughfares, but thousands of alleys, lanes, and footpaths; a few modern busses, but caravans of samlors (three-wheeled tricycles with capacity for two, if you're demi-size); some glass-front department stores, but block after block of hole-in-the-wall shops; quiet residential sections, but vast communities of crowded, noisy hovels; some good restaurants and two or three of them air conditioned, but hundreds of eating stalls and hawkers selling foods of all descriptions on street corners and in lanes; areas of uncluttered waterways, but miles of mucky, sampan-laden klongs. The city is a paradise for tourists with its many wats, temples, and cheddies. These spots are so interesting in design and lore that even several visits are insufficient to appreciate them fully. Among the most famous are Wat Prakeow, in which is housed the Emerald Buddha, whose vestments are changed with the seasons; Wat Po, where lies the Reclining Buddha, a massive figure of gold and encrusted stones; Wat Arun, the Temple of the Dawn, a tiered structure of intricate design in porcelain chips overlooking the

*Reclining Buddha (facing page) of the Ayudhya period. . . Costumed lancers (below) retell old stories with hand and body movements.*



Photos: (p. 14) Breitenbach from PIX; (top right) Bunnag

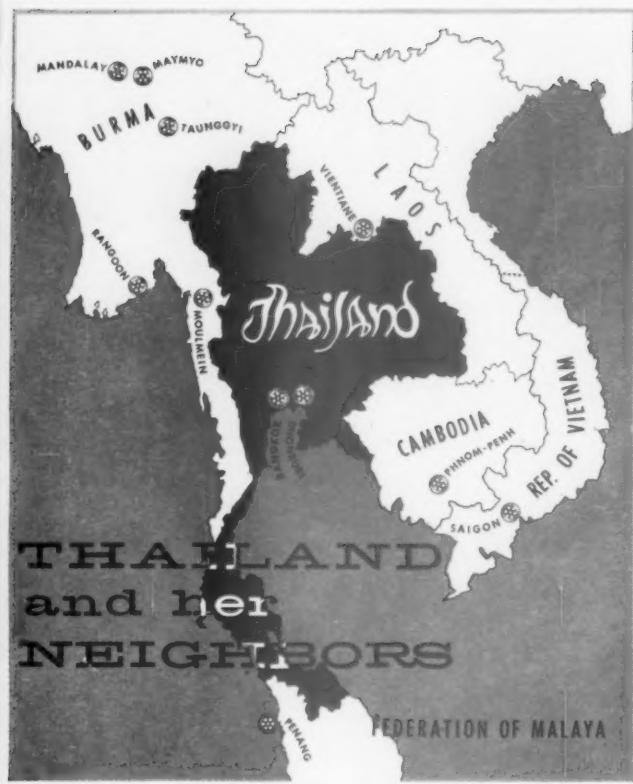
OCTOBER, 1958



*Inside the gates of Grand Palace in Bangkok stands the Golden Pagoda. Bangkok is famed for its many wats, temples, cheddies.*

Chao Phya; and Wat Benchamabopit, the Marble Temple, with its gleaming horn-shaped eaves of gold.

As interesting as this Oriental metropolis is, it does not yield a wholly meaningful picture of the country and its people. To see this you must spend some time in the Provinces. Chiengmai, located in the northern mountains, is considered the country's second center of activity. Once a tributary State under the King of Siam, it remains today a center of culture. In this area are the teak industry, the famous friezed Chiengmai silverware, and Lamphun silk. Ayudhaya, an old capital of Siam, has many interesting ruins. Hua Hin and, more recently, Bangsaen are Thailand's most popular seaside resorts. Many Bangkokians go there if they can afford a vacation from the severe heat of March, April, and May. Far to the south is Songkla, a tropical spot par excellence. The town spreads along a narrow strip of land, bordered by a sandy beach on one side and an expansive lake on the other. Twenty-four-hour breezes swish through coconut-laden palm trees, and life goes on languidly in story-book fashion. Haadyai, near-by, is the center for rubber and tin. Wherever one goes, be he native or farang, baffling sights and interesting facts await him. Add



**Thailand, located east of Burma and south of the Chinese mainland, is 1,000 miles long. All cities shown on the map have Rotary Clubs.**

to these a people whose friendliness and hospitality know no bounds, and even the fussiest traveller can only enjoy Thailand.

Shall we enter the gate for a description of Thai home life? Yes, we said "gate," for most homes, large and small, are located within compounds. Just outside or inside the entrance is a bridge, for, in addition to being walled, each compound is surrounded by a klong. Fish and sometimes snakes thrive in the water, and lotus and lilies bloom in profusion. These red, pink, and white gems defy description, but by midmorning the heat reduces them to buds. Most compounds are well kept, with shrubs and flowers blooming throughout the year. Bougainvillia, camellias, and orchids were never more beautiful than here. Many homes have screened bedrooms. Sometimes a landlord may be persuaded to screen the whole house for the farang. But the Siamese like their homes open, and if your home has an abundance of chinchooks—small, harmless lizards—you will not be plagued by annoying insects. The large, beautifully colored tokay is also a member of many compounds. At night his call, which sounds just as the word is pronounced, is constant. Should he croak more than seven times, good luck will be yours. Thus, one finds himself counting out the calls at all hours of the night.

Would you care for a meal? Perhaps breakfast? Choose your fruits: tree-ripened bananas of a num-

ber of varieties, papaya picked from your garden, pineapple fresh from the market, mangoes or pomelos, similar to grapefruit in appearance, texture, and taste. Lunch may be heavy or light, depending on your desires, but the cook feels she isn't doing her duty unless dinner is a five-course affair. Siamese dishes are enjoyable, if you like all types of hot foods and curries, and their costs are moderate; but preparing them is an intricate operation.

Perhaps you'd like a cooling bath or a short nap? Don't expect the luxury of a shower or a tub, for it will be necessary for you to dip the water, unheated, from a large earthen crock in one corner of the bathroom. The water is thrown over the body, and, of course, you flood the whole room in the process. *Mai pen rai* (never mind), just splash away. You'll feel better, but you may have done your daily dozen in the process. Your bed may have no springs and the mattress may be about two inches thick, but, *mai pen rai*, doctors have long advocated hard boards for healthful sleep. They are much cooler.

You greet your friend with *sawat di*, which means "good morning," "hello," or "good-by." *Kop jai* means "thank you," and *kop coon mak* means "thank you very much." Your Thai friends do not shake hands with each other. As in other parts of Asia the Siamese press their palms together, fingers pointing upward, and give sign of their respect to the friend they are greeting by the height of their cupped hands. If they are greeting friends of equal rank, the hands are at the nose. If the friend is superior, the hands are raised to the forehead. A sight that delights the Westerner is that of a tiny Thai greeting his father as he returns home, the small hands cupped and raised above the forehead, the small head bowed a little.

Boys up to the age of puberty often wear their

Photos: (below) Breitenbach from PIX; (p. 17) Bonnag



*A floating restaurant dispenses quick lunches to Thais selling their produce in Bangkok's floating market, where boats loaded with produce, vegetables, fruit, and coconuts are brought by canal.*

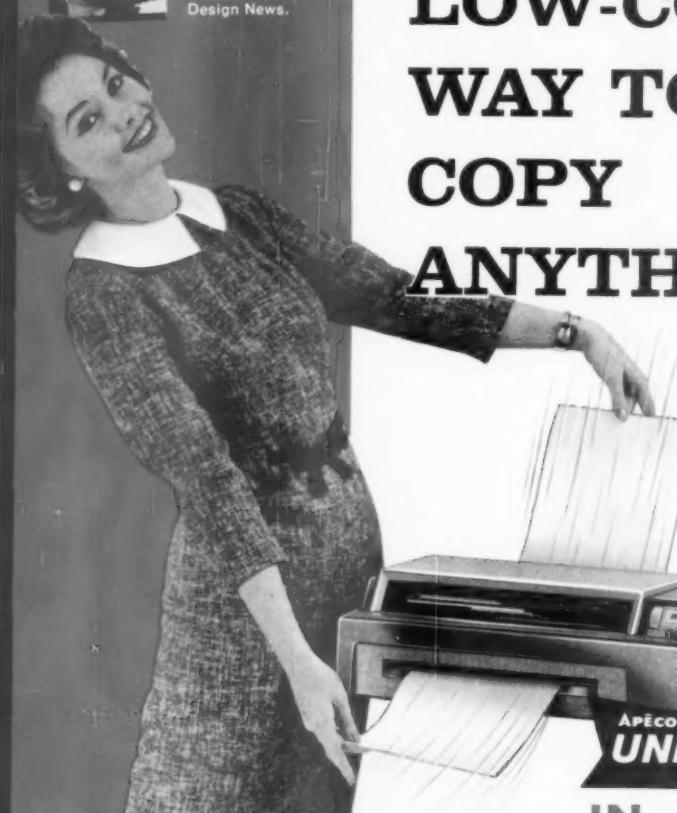
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*Behind an equestrian statue of King Rama V, in Bangkok, stands the Throne Hall. Thailand has a constitutional monarchy, and its present king is Rama IX. Bangkok is capital of a country of about 21 million. Thai and Chinese are major languages spoken.*

hair cropped closely except for one or two patches which are allowed to grow very long. This custom, which is now dying out, is more widely practiced in rural areas and is believed to bring strength, virility, and long life. The cutting of these locks calls for a ceremony which may last for hours. All Thai boys are expected to spend some time in the priesthood. Some enter very young, and some remain without, but it is standard practice for young men to spend at least three months in meditation, thought, and character development as a member of some monastic group. Going into the priesthood is a major "rite of passage," an elaborate and colorful ceremony in which family and friends take part.

The Thai partake of food often and much, generally without benefit of the Westerner's seated-around-the-table affair at specified hours. Chopsticks may be used, but more often the food is heaped onto large spoons with forks. Should a meal be of the seated variety, dishes are served in duplicate and triplicate, in order that each person may help himself. He uses his individual spoon, dipping whatever he wants from the dishes near-by. Thus, the annoying and sometimes hazardous custom of passing foods and utensils from one person to another is avoided, and waiting for everyone to be served is entirely unnecessary.

Both old and young in Thailand seem to be happy and fun loving. Their work is never hurried, and they have time always for a friendly chat. Social gatherings are held on many occasions, and friends get together often. They seem to enjoy tremendously giving elaborate parties in their homes; and if the affair is very large, the compound will assume the appearance of a carnival, with numerous strings of varicolored lights decorating the fences, shrubbery, and trees. Before and during the dinner, con-

versation and music from a public-address system fill the air. Once the meal is over, all guests quietly enjoy a performance of classical Thai dances by professionals or amateurs dressed in beautifully embroidered costumes of gold, silver, and colored silks and brocade.

The Thai calendar is filled with many standard holidays, and additional ones are often decreed by the Government during the year. Most of these call for planned festivities. During Thod Kathin, citizens from all walks of life make pilgrimages to monasteries to present gifts to the priests. They travel by foot, car, bus, or train, or go by river boats. These events take place at the end of the rainy season. Loy Krathong is a beautiful and interesting ceremony occurring one night during the full moon of the 12th lunar month. People gather at the banks of klongs and rivers with small, hand-made boats of banana leaves, coconut shells, or tree bark. These are decorated with flowers and contain small candles. The candles are lighted after dark, and the little boats are set afloat. As they drift across the water, some believe the deeds of misconduct of those who floated them go away. All think of the impressive ceremony as an offering to Mae Kongka, the Goddess of Water.

Certainly the Siamese are interestingly different. But, like their neighbors around the world, they are freedom-loving, law-abiding citizens. They hold sacred their religion, are ambitious for their children, and desire to have fulfilled, in their own way, the basic human needs of love, belonging, and achievement. Should you have the opportunity, don't fail to visit this unusual country where Summer is perpetual and smiles are abundant. A day's or a year's stay in Siam will forever warm your heart.

# Re: Highly Organized Sports

I'm for Them—They Teach Reality  
Says James Bradshaw



James ("Rabbit") Bradshaw, director of health, physical education, and recreation of the Fresno (Calif.) Unified School District, has been coaching youngsters for 31 years. An all-round athlete, he earned his nickname and All-American status on the football field. He is a Rotarian in Fresno.

AS I'M writing this, hundreds of determined small boys in my town are warming up for their big ball games this evening. Scrubbed of face and natty in their regulation uniforms provided by various sponsoring organizations, cheered on by their friends and parents watching them from the bleachers of miniature ball parks, they will be sharing an experience as constructive as it is enjoyable. In evening games scheduled this week, a total of 918 Little League baseball players will be competing under ideal conditions in Fresno. At a time when individual effort and competition are so widely suppressed in our world, these boys are learning what it means to "play for keeps." And they are the better for it.

We're proud of our boys. And we're proud of the public-spirited men who donate their time as team managers—men like my fellow Rotarians "Doc" Walter Rohlfing, former director of our 600-bed County Hospital, and dentist Vernon Hyde, who handle

the Rotary Club of Fresno's entry in the East Spartan League.

You can be sure that all the boys will be doing their very best—and that is good.

In my town, and in thousands of other towns on the North American Continent, small boys are sharing the rewards of well-organized baseball, football, basketball, and hockey. My experiences over many years in handling young boys' sports convince me that competition at any age level is good.

We do not suddenly mature at a given age. It is a gradual process. Therefore, highly organized athletics can play the same important rôle in maturing us physically as highly organized classwork readies us mentally.

Such activities as Little League Baseball, Biddy Basketball, and Pop Warner Football have received enthusiastic support and only slight criticism from laymen. The main opposition emanates from professional groups within education. These factions believe in minimized competition—ex-

tending through high school. The results of this philosophy can pose real problems in many facets of life. Let us examine some of the common objections to organized sports as contained in a resolution adopted by a State education group in reference to one of the well-known sports programs for young boys. The "rebuttals" are my own.

*Objection:* "The . . . program is believed to be exploiting elementary-school-age boys under 12 years of age in highly organized, complex, competitive sports."

*Rebuttal:* How exploited? The only thing that happened to my grandson, outside of playing the game, was attending a luncheon for the team sponsored by the Rotary Club.

*Objection:* "The . . . program is in complete disregard of the principles and philosophy of elementary educational experiences."

*Rebuttal:* A true statement. So far, programs based on the non-competitive principles and philosophy in vogue today have been doomed to mediocrity. The highly organized sports program fills a void [Continued on page 49]



WHAT'S best for the little fellows in the realm of sports and games—more adult leadership or less, more competition or less, more public attention or less, more organization or less? Certainly the trend in the past two decades has been to the "more" side, at least in North America, with the inception and phenomenal growth of many organizations for the sponsorship of miniature sports. Bringing hundreds of thousands of small boys to small ball diamonds, football

# for Small Boys?... A Debate

F. S. ("Matty") Mathewson is general superintendent of recreation of the Union County (N.J.) Park Commission, with which he has been connected for 31 years. He is a graduate of Springfield (Mass.) College, a past president of the American Recreation Society, a Past District Governor of Rotary.



Normandy

**M**Y ANSWER is "No" if "highly organized" means regional tournaments and national championships with brass bands and large crowds; and if "small boys" means 8- to 12-year-olds.

When an 11- or 12-year-old youngster has been supplied with a regulation uniform, escorted to the playing field by a brass band, cheered by thousands, photographed from many angles, given a large trophy, entertained at dinner in a local hotel, and praised by the mayor—when all these things have happened to him, what is there left for him? He has already had it.

That is one of my strongest objections to the various forms of highly organized sports for little fellows typified by Little League Baseball, Biddy Basketball, Midgett Football, Piggy Bank Football, and Pee Wee Ice Hockey.

Little League was the pioneer in this field. Carl Stotz, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, launched it in 1939. When, nine years later, a large business firm became its major sponsor, Little League really started to grow in all directions. In 1958 there were

## I Oppose Them—in Some Aspects Says F. S. Mathewson

probably 5,000 leagues and more than 20,000 teams fully uniformed and playing baseball in city, county, State, and regional championships, all leading to a spectacular world series tournament at the World Series Little League field in Williamsport.

Hundreds of Little League ball parks with grandstands, dugouts, and paid advertising signs painted in big-league style on the fences may be seen in most communities across the United States today. To a lesser degree the same is true in Canada and Mexico (in 1957 and 1958 the world champions were from Mexico).

In the wake of Little League there came the similar organizations which I have mentioned, and still others. Boxing for small boys also has its supporters. But none of these organizations has had the success enjoyed by Little League.

Innumerable articles, both pro and con, have been written on this subject. On the con side, the more common complaints relate to commercial sponsorship, upsetting

the home routine, and endangering the participants both physically and emotionally.

The emotional strain seemingly increases for those boys whose teams progress in the national competition, and authorities apparently differ as to the permanent effects of this experience. It is significant, however, that many communities, although continuing their local programs, no longer participate in State or regional championships.

A lot of silly claims have been made about the merits of midget sports. Some opponents of these sports may also have been guilty of some undue concern and of making statements that in the light of experience and scientific facts cannot be substantiated. However, some distressing incidents have been recorded. In one the team was given a rousing send-off from the home town with bands, a torchlight parade, and thousands of cheering rooters. The small ballplayers travelled in special cars and the big game was played [Continued on page 50]

fields, basketball courts, and ice-hockey rinks, these sports also bring out adults as sponsors and among these are thousands of Rotarians. Not everybody agrees, however, that the trend toward more organization is an entirely good thing. Here two Rotarians who work with boys in both their hired hours and their free ones agreeably differ on the subject.

Your brief comments on their statements will be welcome.

—The Editors

Illustrations by Lucille Follmer



**A**N ELECTRONIC brain which can read *Gone with the Wind* in three minutes and work 100 years of arithmetic in an afternoon is one reason for a coming revolution in business and industry—a revolution which may put more money into the pockets of everyone of us by helping remove the guesswork from decision making.

Fifteen years ago a new science called "operations research" was born. As an infant, it helped win World War II. It matured during the Korea conflict and today it holds tremendous hope for the future as a new and effective tool of management. However, because it developed under a shroud of military secrecy few people know of it.

Its purpose is to provide an executive with more precise information, enabling him to make decisions which are correct for his organization.

Although new as a separate discipline, operations research is actually an extension of principles

problem. He might need to complicate it by introducing other variables into his calculations. He might consider placing his employees on overtime to increase production; he might add an extra detail to the dress which would boost its price but increase its sales; the price of raw materials may be cheaper in a few weeks. Dozens or even hundreds of such variables can be entered into the calculations, and the correct answer or alternatives arrived at by mathematics.

Such problems are a part of big business today. "We used to be a trial-and-error outfit," said one executive, still recovering from ulcers, "but we've found that an error today means catastrophe tomorrow." With millions of dollars at stake in many a management decision, whether it be changing the shape of a bottle of shampoo or introducing a new automobile on the market, wrong decisions can be fatal.

Unfortunately, the extreme complexities of OR—one of its

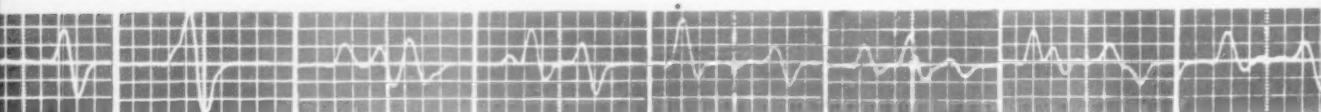
ferential equations, geometry, statistics, and symbolic logic, among others.

Mountains of appallingly complex mathematical formulas result.

What is appalling to the layman, however, makes good sense to the OR specialist. This information is fed into electronic computers and the result is an actual model of the organization under study—a mathematical model.

The computer then can be directed to simulate mathematically any situation which might take place in the organization. In an afternoon it can reproduce activities which might take years to unfold naturally. As the U. S. Army's top OR man says: "We fight great chunks of war itself on electronic computers."

OR does not have to involve mathematics, however. It can be simple too. Julius Caesar, for example, has been credited by some with using OR in speeding his men through the "chow line." Four tubs were arranged at the



which have been widely used in scientific management for many years. Not a cure-all, it has definite limitations—just as it has great possibilities and an excellent record of accomplishment. It broadens and formalizes the basic principles of scientific management and uses the methods long applied to problems in the physical sciences.

When a businessman faced with a marketing problem that involves variables employs algebra to calculate the best time to sell his product, he is using the operations-research approach. He might, for instance, be a dress manufacturer who has to put his entire line on the market at once. The longer he delays, the more dresses he will have to sell, but in the meantime the market is declining and the per-item profit with it. Mathematics leads him to choose the selling date of maximum profit.

But the foregoing is a simple

code names—make operations research one of the most difficult of techniques to describe. What it does is understandable, but exactly how it does it is often incomprehensible to any but the most highly trained mathematicians and scientists.

Instead of studying insects, or atoms, or heart disease, like most sciences, operations research studies *men and machines in action*. And it employs the talents of a team of scientists, rather than one man.

"Opsearch" teams include physicists, political scientists, mathematicians, economists, engineers, psychologists, and on down the line of practically every science—physical, biological, social, or human.

Faced with a problem, an OR team gathers every piece of information which bears on the situation. These data are translated into mathematical terms by using the tools of algebra, calculus, dif-

end of the line—two for washing mess gear, two for rinsing. Huge lines queued up at the wash tubs since that task took longer than the quick-rinse dip. Caesar, after studying the situation, changed the alignment, ordered three wash tubs with just one rinse tub, and the wash lines disappeared.

But it was the electronic brain which made large-scale operations research possible. Before computers, man did not live long enough to perform the mathematics required to make most "opsearch" work. Today the brain which reads *Gone with the Wind* in three minutes can simultaneously reproduce it on magnetic tape. Another brain can figure the ballistic characteristics of a high-velocity artillery shell faster than it takes the shell to get to the target.

Although the history of OR is short, it glows with success.

Back in 1939, the bare nucleus of operation-al research (as the

# OPERATIONS RESEARCH

By JAMES C. BUTLER

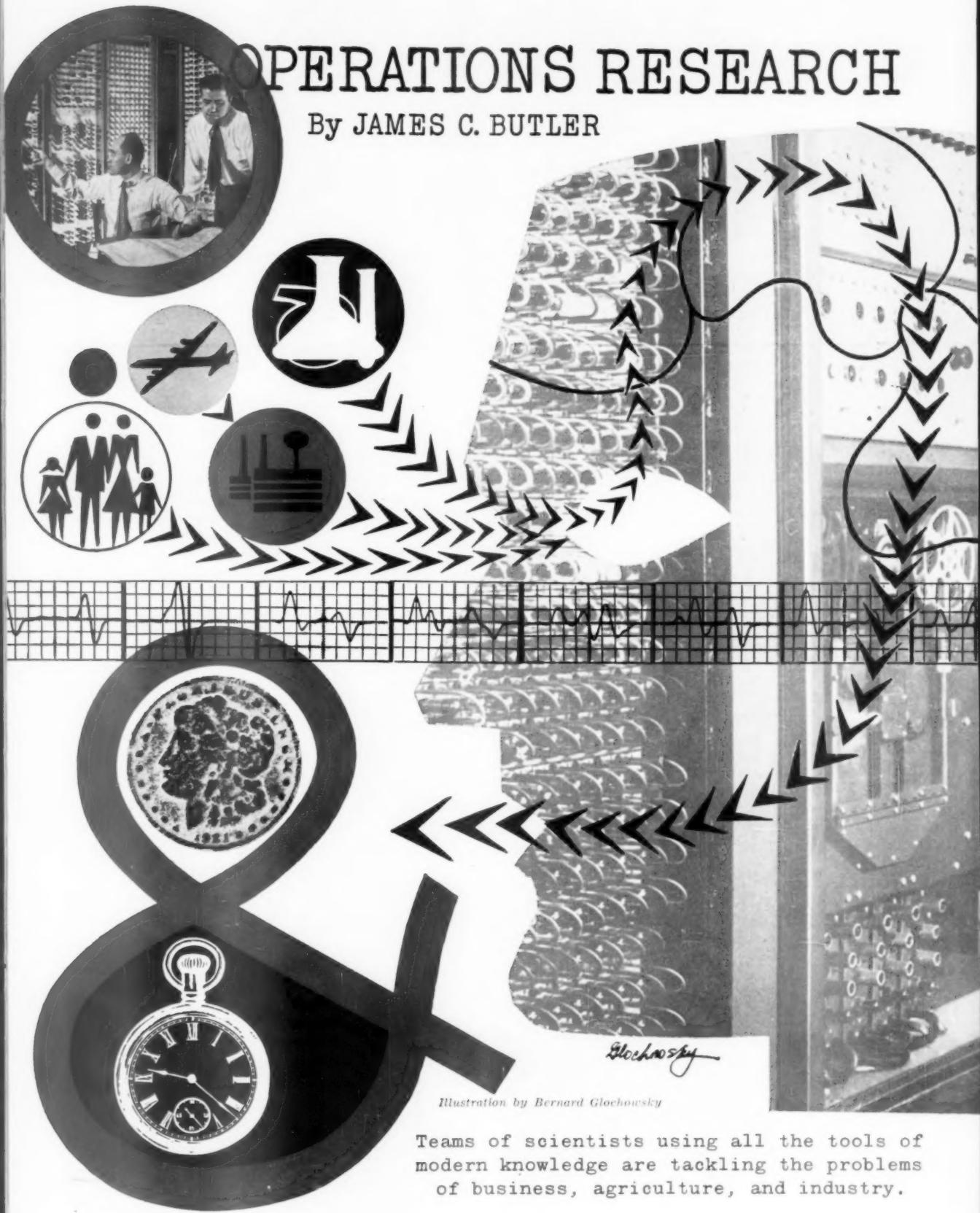


Illustration by Bernard Gloczowsky

Teams of scientists using all the tools of modern knowledge are tackling the problems of business, agriculture, and industry.

British call it) was in existence in England. This team expanded with World War II and can be given much credit for success in the Battle of Britain. It pioneered in the adaptation of radar equipment, brand new then, to detect enemy aircraft. When the huge Nazi raids struck England, the defenders obtained maximum efficiency from the limited number of men, antiaircraft guns, and fighter planes at their disposal.

English OR teams also discovered why coastal patrol planes were having such "bad luck" sinking enemy submarines. Depth charges were set to explode 100 feet under water, but opsearch found it was impossible for a U-boat to submerge to that depth in the time interval between sighting by a patrol bomber and subsequent bombing. Reasoned OR: explode the depth bombs at 25 feet. The Nazis immediately thought they faced a new, secret antisubmarine weapon.

**I**N THE U.S.A. the first OR team was established by the Naval Ordnance Laboratory in 1942 and headed by Dr. Ellis B. Johnson, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology-trained geophysicist. His team of opsearch men scientifically devised a massive mine blockade of Japan's Inland Sea which almost halted Japanese shipping in 1945.

A significant OR discovery was that the percentage of shipping losses was far less in large ocean-going convoys than in small convoys. Thus, huge flotillas were gathered during the war, with more escort craft, and the losses from enemy submarines dropped appreciably.

Hundreds of other studies were made during the war, but most still carry top-secret classifications. After the war all three U. S. military services established permanent operations-research units, and all got a workout in Korea. It has only been within recent years that the far-reaching possibilities of OR in civilian pursuits have been probed.

Already volumes of research have been conducted, however, and the handful of companies which fostered OR work eight

years ago has blossomed into scores today in virtually every field of business and industry: aircraft manufacturing, industrial equipment, mining, metals manufacture, chemical processing, electrical- and electronics-equipment manufacturing, and transportation.

Waiting in line at a toll booth, for example, is an OR problem.

The business of collecting tolls on scores of new superhighways, bridges, and tunnels is a big expense—and headache. If too many toll collectors are on duty, with little business, money is lost. But if too few are available, traffic backs up and tempers flare at the delay. OR has come to the rescue, however, and by scientifically studying toll-collection procedure it has developed a system of utilizing toll collectors with maximum efficiency.

Opsearch is also speeding traffic through tunnels, a perennial transportation bottleneck. The problem was one of finding out if speed and distance between vehicles affected tunnel congestion. It did. Studies indicate that a *minimum* speed, *not* a maximum, should be posted. Slow-moving trucks and autos in tunnels can back up traffic for miles. By boosting speed, together with increasing distance between vehicles, traffic can be routed through tunnels with minimum of delay.

In agriculture, too, OR has a fertile future. Frozen-food and canning companies are often overtaxed when huge quantities of crops reach maturity at the same time. OR has found that because of differing climatic and growth conditions, it is sometimes necessary to plant peas two weeks apart in the Spring to make them mature two days apart at harvest time.

In the supermarket there is room for operations-research study. Problems of warehousing and delivery comprise a major obstacle for chain stores. One outfit altered its delivery procedure to enable its trucks to travel between midnight and 6 A.M., during minimum traffic hours, thus allowing each truck to make more round-trip deliveries.

Another supermarket noticed

excess waste as large shopping bags left the market only half filled. The next day smaller bags were used at the check-out counter, causing an appreciable saving in bag cost. A management consultant might have prided himself on this saving, but opsearch did not. Viewing the supermarket operation as a whole, OR felt that "goodwill" might be disturbed by making some customers carry two bags rather than one. OR suggested that economies be effected elsewhere, at less risk of goodwill.

OR uses several complex research methods in solving problems. One of the most used is the queuing, or waiting line, theory. Cars at toll booths, parts entering an assembly line, shoppers at a check-out counter, and aircraft stacked up over a landing strip are all problems of the "waiting line" type. These situations arise for two reasons: either the units have arrived faster than they could be absorbed into the system, or the system has broken down, making it impossible to service the units.

**B**AD weather can "break down" the landing facilities of an airport, or an excessive number of arrivals can also render a field virtually useless. To solve these problems OR again calls upon the electronic brain which can figure out in an afternoon every possible situation, whereas it might take years for one man to sit in an airport control tower and observe the situations developing. In this manner opsearch can suggest how arrivals might be better controlled, as well as figuring the optimum capacity of the landing strip.

Since OR deals so much in probable actions, the element of chance enters into problems frequently. The "game theory" of operations research is an attempt, mathematically again, to select the best strategy to use against an opponent who likewise is selecting his best strategy. This kind of arithmetic can be used to determine the chances of winning the next poker hand, or, as Dr. Johnson's Army OR men use it, to wage [Continued on page 56]

# WE'VE STILL GOT THE OLD SKILLS



By PARKE CUMMINGS

SOME critics claim modern people lack the old creative urge and leave everything up to specialists. For instance, they point out that there's practically no such thing as home cooking any more. All I can say is that this is plain ridiculous—in our case anyhow. My wife concocts homemade things all the time, and sometimes the kids and I do too.

She makes home-made tartar sauce, for instance, by taking a jar of prepared mayonnaise and adding prepared pickles and prepared capers—and if the pickles come in too large chunks, she takes the trouble to chop them up fine so they'll fit properly into the sauce.

I don't want to knock canned fruit salad; some of it is pretty darned good. But we in our family are willing to go to the trouble of making our own home-made fruit salad. What we do is open cans of orange, grapefruit, pineapple, peach, and apricot, mix them together, and then add a small jar of maraschino cherries.

Home-made assorted salted nuts are another one of our specialties. You get cans of salted pecans, salted almonds, salted... but that's enough. We're not going to give away all our secrets.

And we do other creative things in our home besides prepare scrumptious delicacies. We go in for home-made porch furniture. Some lazy individuals buy porch furniture that's all put together. Not us. We order aluminum frames that come folded, and we also order plastic material for the seat and back of the chair. These come with laces that you weave

through holes and then secure to the chair by tying properly.

One Easter I grew some indoor tulips. Instead of just going to a near-by florist and purchasing a dozen or so cut blooms, I got in my car and drove through heavy traffic a distance of nearly three miles to a regular greenhouse where I got real live ones growing in a pot. They lasted in full bloom pretty near two weeks, and I certainly felt complimented when our friends spoke of my green thumb. I may even try a potted azalea one of these years. Takes a little more watering, they say, but I think it's worth the sacrifice to get the real old-fashioned McCoy.

I thought I was through with the subject of food, but I'd like to make another point about our way of doing things. Anyone can turn on an electric stove or push the pilot button of a gas stove, but sometimes we grill things over a real old-fashioned fire—which takes some doing. You have to get the prepared charcoal briquets, place them in the grill, pour the right amount of patented igniting fluid over them, and then carefully apply a match. You put on too much fluid and you may get a mild explosion. Too little and the briquets won't light. One doesn't acquire know-how like this without practice.

Here's another thing I constantly hear: there's no home music these days. Folks just turn on the hi-fi and listen to records. Well, we don't even own a hi-fi or even a lo-fi. We *create* our music. What we have is a tape recorder. We buy tapes with *absolutely nothing on them*, and fill them with music ourselves by playing the radio, adjusting the mike, and recording what we hear.



This takes musical training and savvy. Turn the volume up too loud and what you get sounds all blurry and shattery. Forget to turn it up at all and you get an hour of silence. Moreover, the person who is recording has to take the trouble to shush other people who are in the room—and he can't shush too loud either. If he doesn't shush, the result may be a few bars of *Tales of the*



Vienna Woods as played by the Boston Symphony with a background of remarks like, "Somebody let that crazy cat in!" or, "Has anybody seen my scissors?"

I suppose we may sound hopelessly old-fashioned, but you either have the creative spirit or you haven't, and we're glad we have. Sometimes when we make Russian dressing by combining a jar of mayonnaise and a jar of chili sauce, we may put in a little too much mayonnaise or a little too much chili sauce, but that's the chance you take when you prefer home-made delicacies. And if a taped musical selection turns out all loused up because somebody has carelessly left the electric mixer on or didn't have self-control enough to squeeze a sneeze, we just grit our teeth and try over again. Pioneers, that's us.

# A Two-Year Look into Space



By Willy Ley

LATE in July, 1955, you may remember, the White House handed out the first release on Project Vanguard which then still needed much explanation. The tentative date for the first shot, as it emerged from interviews with various scientists, was set for late in 1957.

At that point—in the Summer of '55—a New York newspaper started digging through its files and found an old interview which it had run and in which I had been the interviewee. This had been back in 1949 when that paper was running a full-page interview every Saturday; usually these were interviews with movie stars and politicians, but when the editors ran short in either category they might interview a writer or a scientist. Well, the paper found to its surprise that I had been talking about artificial satellites back in 1949 and that when asked at what time I expected to see the first artificial satellite in orbit, I had said: "Eight years from now."

What the editor now mostly wanted to know was how I had been able to prophesy correctly something eight years distant. Since a correct answer to that question would have proved quite complicated, I made light of the matter, saying that I had hit upon the figure of eight years by reasoning that it would take about

three years to build such a rocket and five years to convince the Government it should be done.

Now, of course, we see that there was truth in the joke. It did take five years to convince the Government that it should be done. But ignoring this—which I think we might call the "human factor"—the question still remains: how can one prophesy space developments with reasonable accuracy?

There is no secret about it: what is mostly required is to know what has to be done in order to accomplish what feat. This knowledge is rather easy to define since it is all a question of velocities. If you succeed in making a ballistic missile move with a velocity of one mile a second, you are able to shoot to a distance of about 200 miles. If the ballistic missile can be made to move at the rate of two miles a second, the range will grow to somewhat

more than 600 miles. If it is possible to double that maximum velocity once more—namely, to four miles a second—then the range becomes intercontinental. And if you can add one more mile a second of velocity, you can put something into an orbit around the earth. The biggest figure in this series is seven miles a second; with a maximum velocity of seven miles a second you can shoot to the moon.

This is the foundation of rocket prophecy, based on calculations which could have been made a century ago. The next and more difficult problem is to guess at what time such velocities might be achieved.

These guesses became relatively easy after the Germans demonstrated in 1944 that they had a rocket missile—the V-2—with a 200-mile range. This meant that a maximum velocity of one mile a second along the trajectory had been accomplished and one could extrapolate from there. The V-2 rocket carried a warhead weighing a metric ton, or about 2,200 pounds. Hence, one could reason that a 600-mile missile would not be far away. If you built a rocket like the V-2 but on a much smaller scale so that it weighed one ton fully fuelled, and if you used this smaller rocket as a second stage on the bigger one, the smaller rocket obviously would



## About the Author

The signature at the top of this page is that of Willy Ley, rocket expert and writer on various scientific subjects.

One of the founders of the German Rocket Society in 1927, he left his native Germany in 1935 to make his home in the U.S.A. He has been science editor of the New York newspaper *PM* and research engineer for the Washington (D. C.) Institute of Technology, is noted for his writings in the field of space science.

reach a velocity of two miles a second.

One could also see that the V-2 obviously was not the last word in rocket construction. It might be possible to build a single rocket which would attain a velocity of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles a second. Then a two-stage rocket would produce three miles a second for the second stage and have a range of at least 900 miles. The Russians were the first to build such a missile. Of course, one could go on like that, first in theory and then in practice, and imagine a three-stage rocket, the final velocity of the top stage being capable of establishing an orbit. The first calculations for such a three-stage rocket were made by various experts in 1946 and 1947 and it looked as if such a rocket could actually be built in ten years' time at the most.

Once a rocket capable of establishing an orbit was actually built, it would, or should, be a question of only another year or two to add those final two miles a second which would produce seven miles a second, the velocity which among astronomers is known as the "escape velocity of earth," meaning that anything with that velocity would be able



*A space suit minus its outer cover is modelled by a scientist in the laboratory of a California company.*

to escape from the earth and disappear in space. Or strike the moon if the moon happens to be in the direction of movement.

This, however, is not the end of the story.

Seven miles a second will carry something to the moon. And about five miles a second will throw something into an orbit around the earth. But what is the

"something" going to be? There is obviously a lower limit of usefulness. For example, it would serve no useful purpose if the orbiting body were the size of a slug from a policeman's service revolver. It could neither be seen nor followed by radar.

So far we have talked only about the velocities of rockets. Now we must speak of their size. When the Vanguard Project was in the discussion stage, the scientists decided that 22 pounds would be about the smallest really useful weight. Hence a rocket had to be designed which would be capable of putting 22 pounds of useful payload into an orbit. In other words, the "something" that was brought up to the necessary velocity had to weigh 22 pounds or more.

The weight of this "useful payload" must not be confused with the total weight which is put into orbit. Naturally, the top stage of the rocket assembly also has the necessary velocity. After all, it is the top stage which provides the final burst—and goes into orbit too. Therefore the total weight put into orbit is the useful payload *plus* the empty top stage.

Now the take-off weight of the rocket [Continued on page 56]

*A scene from Walt Disney's motion picture Mars and Beyond shows a formation of space vehicles in orbit around the planet Mars.*



Photos: United Press

I HAVE just had a wonderful experience. I spent an evening reading a great stack of letters and reports from our Rotary Foundation Fellows of last year. What an outpouring of appreciation!

"In Venice," wrote a young lady from Kentucky, "the President of the Rotary Club invited me to his home for dinner with his family. I don't know when I have ever learned more about another culture in one short evening."

"This program," wrote a young Finn who was concluding his year at the University of Illinois, "gets people to understand each other by the best possible way. I believe I can tell Rotarians and others in Finland very much about life in the United States."

"We all have a lot to learn from each other," opined a Texan Fellow studying painting in Rome, "things which cannot be appreciated at long distance or by the usual brief contacts."

And then there was the letter from the young man who, after a month or two in Britain, wrote: "You know, I have yet to see an Englishman who wears a monocle."

Now, Mr. Reader, if you are up to date on our Rotary Foundation, you know that in the past decade we have provided the wherewithal for 1,075 fine young men and women from 65 countries to do a year of graduate college study in 43 lands other than their own. This we have done through our Rotary Foundation Fellowship program, which was conceived as a living memorial to Rotary's Founder, Paul P. Harris, who died in 1947.

You may know, too, that this year we—and when I say "we" I mean the Rotarians of the world who have poured more than 5½ million dollars into The Rotary Foundation—this year we have given Foundation Fellowships to 126 college graduates—93 men and 33 women—most of whom are already at their campuses in 35 different countries. They were picked from many applicants because their records show strong potential leadership, because they are genuinely interested in other people, well acquainted with the

# THEY'RE YOUR FELLOWS,

*This year's 126 Rotary Foundation grantees represent your world bank of opportunity. Its key: your home.*

By LLOYD HOLLISTER

*Chairman, The Rotary Foundation Fellowships and International Student Exchange Committee; Director and Treasurer of Rotary International*



Photo: Palo Alto Times

*At Stanford last year were Fellows Hisayuki Nakamura (left), of Japan, and Bharatkumar C. Dalal, of India.*

history, culture, and economics of their country and can discuss them articulately, and because they know how a year abroad will fit into their plans for life.

They have received grants which this year average \$2,650 apiece—about a third of a million dollars all together. It's a good investment, and it has already paid good dividends—in closer international understanding, in better communities, businesses, schools, and government as our former Fellows with their broadened viewpoints begin to bring strong young leadership to their businesses, professions, and communities.

I have one worry about the program, however—or rather about us Rotarians. I'm afraid we're not making the most of our opportunity to meet, know, and help the Fellow from another country who may be at a school near us. I can, in fact, name a Fellow who lived for a year 12,000 miles from home and, though the local Rotary Club invited him to a lunch-

eon, never did he get into a home in that city or country! Let's invite our Fellows to our homes!

"These home visits have turned out to be the high lights of the Rotary year abroad," said one Fellow, "because they provide intimate and sustained contact with the people." Surely the home is the best place to discover people as they really are. Don't you agree?

"But who would be interested in my home, my little town?" you may ask. One of our Swedish Fellows gave us the answer. "I have found," he says, "that small towns in the United States possess a charming individuality in sharp contrast to the description of Gopher Prairie, the small town one meets in Sinclair Lewis' *Main Street*. For many Europeans this book is a true picture of all American small towns. . . . After having seen some of them myself, I disagree with the great author. . . ." And writes another: "Every nook and cranny of France holds a new treasure. . . ." Need I go further?

Our Fellows want to know you. They would be delighted to see your home, your garden, your library, to hear about your hobbies—all those things which may seem commonplace.

In our vast and friendly organization it does seem impossible that any Fellow should fail to be invited to a home, but, as I've indicated, it does happen. What the reason is I don't know: a lack of initiative, poor communication, or perhaps an Alphonse-Gaston situation of each politely waiting for the other to break the social ice. I think we all agree that to

# They Want to Know You

give a Fellow \$2,650, and charge him to learn a new culture and interpret his own, and then not make available one of the best situations to fulfill his duties . . . well, you might as well send Mickey Mantle up to bat blindfolded.

How do you contact a Fellow? One way is to look on the four pages following these for a student who may be studying in your area, then telephone or write him. In most Rotary Districts the Governor has appointed a liaison man to help Fellows coördinate their extracurricular activities. In the London, England, area, for example, this plan works with great success, and reports from Fellows studying there indicate it would be hard to surpass the

*Braving a hot Caribbean sun, Fellow Joan F. Skelton (right), of Pennsylvania, tours world's largest oil refinery in Aruba, Netherlands Antilles.*

hospitality of English Rotarians.

In Epernay, France, Rotarians every year invite Fellows studying in their country to a sort of international house party. Last year at this function they were guests of Rotary families, attended and spoke at a great banquet honoring the Fellows, toured such places as Rheims and its inspiring cathedral, saw the little red schoolhouse where the Armistice was signed, and visited the near-by champagne caves of Mercier.

True, the Fellows are busy, and sometimes, because of previous commitments or press of studies, they may have to decline an invitation. But better too many than too few. Brigid Hamilton, for example, an Irish girl who studied in Capetown, Union of South Africa, last year, was invited to scores of homes; talked to

youth clubs, schools, women's organizations; visited old folks' homes and 53 Rotary Clubs; and even took a ride on an ostrich. "At times," she said, "I would have been grateful for a 30-hour day."

One Swiss student I got to know quite well was asked, at the end of his school year, to drive a car to California for the sister of a Rotarian. I got this postcard from him:

*Alles ist wie ein Märchen!* On Friday I drove up to the Grand Canyon which you were right to describe as one of the seven wonders of the world. Yesterday I arrived in Las Vegas, which is a fabulous place. I spent an unforgettable Saturday here. Nobody would have guessed that the gentleman in the dark suit and a newly purchased Mexican-American straw



Photo: Asian

*In India, Californian Vincent Thorpe talks to Bombay Suburban (West) Rotarians.*

hat, who pulled up at the Dunes in a beautiful white Mercury last night, was just a poor student from Switzerland who thanks Rotarians for all these fascinating experiences. *Vive le Rotary!*

Oliver Wendell Holmes once said: "The great thing in this world is not so much where we are, but in what direction we are moving." Our Rotary Foundation program, small as its effort may seem in a world full of turmoil and bleak headlines, is nevertheless a significant addition to the forces which can and will—someday—move man to peace on this earth. And it is not inconceivable that this peace may someday rest upon the decision of a man who was at one time a Rotary Foundation Fellow.

A Japanese Fellow recently wrote: "The cold Winter seems to have come to an end, and Spring is seen in green lawns and birds and sky. But through this brief contact with Rotarians and people in America, I am learning two big facts. One is said in an old saying, 'Stand in another's place, try to know him better,' which leads to a Japanese proverb, 'Know yourself.'"

This is an important mission in our world: know the other fellow better, and know yourself. Our Fellowship program offers you a way. Remember: invite them to your home.





Charles F. Adams  
Uniontown, Pa.  
Political Economy  
University of Beirut  
Beirut, Lebanon



Charles E. Allen  
Miami N. Shore, Fla.  
Law  
Univ. of Cambridge  
Cambridge, England



## Rotary's Foundation

PICTURED here and on the next two pages are the 126 winners of 1958-59 Rotary Foundation Fellowships. In the captions, the first line



Lucia de C. Alves  
Garca, Brazil  
Eng. Literature  
U. of Michigan  
Ann Arbor, Mich.



Gregory T. Armstrong  
Deerfield-N'brook, Ill.  
Bible Interpretation  
U. of Heidelberg  
Heidelberg, Germany



Giovanni Astarita  
Naples, Italy  
Chemical Engineering  
U. of Delaware  
Newark, Del.



Jay W. Baird  
Toledo, Ohio  
Modern German Hist.  
Free U. of Berlin  
Berlin, Germany



Maurice J. Bazin  
Paris, France  
Modern Physics  
Stanford University  
Stanford, Calif.



Max M. Berry  
Cherokee, Okla.  
Economics  
U. of Sydney  
Sydney, Australia



Margaret P. Beynon  
Ermelo, So. Africa  
Marine Biology  
U. College of Wales  
Aberystwyth, Wales



Nelson A. Borelli  
San Nicolas, Argentina  
Cerebral Histo-Chem.  
Cornell University  
New York, N. Y.



Betty L. Borg  
N. Sacramento, Calif.  
English Literature  
U. of Lausanne  
Lausanne, Switzerland



Inge Brynhi  
Mold, Norway  
Geology  
U. of California  
Berkeley, Calif.



Robert D. Burrowes  
Reading, Pa.  
Law and Politics  
Amer. Univ. of Beirut  
Beirut, Lebanon



Donald D. Carmony  
Bloomington, Ind.  
Nuclear Physics  
U. of Gottingen  
Gottingen, Germany



Wm. A. Carothers, Jr.  
Sulphur Springs, Tex.  
Pol. Sci. and Law  
U. of Strasbourg  
Strasbourg, France



Lonnie B. Chennett  
Holdenville, Okla.  
Oriental Studies  
U. of Philippines  
Manila, Philippines



Rene Collette  
Verviers, Belgium  
Elec. Engineering  
Calif. Inst. of Tech.  
Pasadena, Calif.



Mary E. Copeland  
Osceola, Ark.  
Art History  
University of Rome  
Rome, Italy



Richard M. Cromie  
E. Liberty (Pitts.), Pa.  
Religion & Theology  
U. of St. Andrews  
St. Andrews, Scotland



H. T. D'Alemberte  
Chattahoochee, Fla.  
Law and Pol. Sci.  
University of London  
London, England



Park P. Dickerson  
Harrisonburg, Va.  
Religion and Culture  
U. of Witwatersrand  
Johannesburg, S. Af.



Peter Dickinson  
St. Annes-on-Sea, Eng.  
Music  
Juilliard Sch. of Music  
New York, N. Y.



John W. Dorsey, Jr.  
Hagerstown, Md.  
Economics  
University of London  
London, England



Joan Drumwright  
Springfield, Mo.  
Modern German Lit.  
Eberhard Karls Univ.  
Tubingen, Germany



Richard Eidman  
Bellville, Illinois  
Chem. Engineering  
University of Nancy  
Nancy, France



David P. Ellms  
Fitchburg, Mass.  
The New Testament  
U. of Edinburgh  
Edinburgh, Scotland



Clifford W. Erickson  
Duluth, Minn.  
Science and Economics  
U. of Stockholm  
Stockholm, Sweden



José Espinosa-Zevallos  
Guayaquil, Ecuador  
Int'l Public Law  
University of Rome  
Rome, Italy



Edward L. Fanucci  
Fresno, Calif.  
Int'l Economics  
Bocconi U. of Com.  
Milan, Italy



Brian Featherstone  
Tenterden, England  
Languages and Lit.  
Harvard University  
Cambridge, Mass.



Dean E. Fischer  
Monmouth, Ill.  
Hist. and Int'l Rel.  
U. of Calcutta  
Calcutta, India



Masood Ghaznavi  
Montgomery, Pakistan  
Int'l Affairs  
Johns Hopkins U. Sch.  
Washington, D. C.



A. Girija  
Madras, India  
Pediatrics  
Yale University  
New Haven, Conn.



Raymond H. Goebel  
Bridgeport, Conn.  
History  
U. of Hamburg  
Hamburg, Germany



Lydia Gonzales Huguet  
Guanabacoa, Cuba  
Social Sciences  
University of Chile  
Santiago, Chile



Hansjürgen Gummert  
Essen-Mitte, Germany  
Law and Business  
U. of Chicago  
Chicago, Ill.



Marion Hackbart  
Antigo, Wis.  
Music and Piano  
Mozarteum  
Salzburg, Austria

# Fellows for 1958-59

gives the Fellow's name; second, the sponsoring Rotary Club; third, field of study; fourth, college or university; and fifth, its location.



Armando Hamel A.  
Santiago, Chile  
Hydraulics  
Calif. Inst. of Tech.  
Pasadena, Calif.



Paul D. Hartley  
Billings, Mont.  
Piano and Theory  
State Inst. of Music  
Cologne, Germany



Merl Hokenstad, Jr.  
Crete, Neb.  
Theology  
University of Durham  
Durham, England



Robert K. Hornby  
Fanwood-Scotch  
Pl., N. J., Law  
University of Oxford  
Oxford, England



Garnette D. Hughes  
Ahoskie, N. C.  
French Literature  
U. of Montpellier  
Montpellier, France



Carlos Ibanez Barraza  
Cristobal-Colon, Pan.  
Orthodontics  
U. of Toronto  
Toronto, Ont., Canada



Barbara L. Irvine  
Inglewood, Calif.  
Art Education  
National Aut. U.  
Mexico City, Mexico



Erika Jenssen  
Eutin, Germany  
Economics  
Stanford University  
Stanford, Calif.



Geleyn Jurry  
Rotterdam-Zuid, Neth.  
Economics  
Stanford University  
Stanford, Calif.



Birgit Kaag  
Gentofte, Denmark  
Music  
Oberlin College  
Oberlin, Ohio



Robert P. Kennel  
New Bern, N. C.  
Nuclear Engineering  
U. of Melbourne  
Melbourne, Australia



Cheviot de V. Kidson  
Sydney, Australia  
Cancer Research  
Columbia University  
New York, N. Y.



Dale E. Kildee  
Flint, Mich.  
Socio-Education  
Univ. of Peshawar  
Peshawar, Pakistan



Jongae Kim  
South Seoul, Korea  
Int'l Economics  
University of Oxford  
Oxford, England



Sharan A. Knight  
Safford, Ariz.  
Sociology  
National Aut. U.  
Mexico City, Mexico



Antti Koivuniemi  
Vaasa e-Vasa s., Fin.  
Technical Theory  
Cornell University  
New York, N. Y.



Hans-Jürg Kuhn  
Heidelberg, Germany  
Medicine  
U. of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia, Pa.



Joseph Lawrence, Jr.  
Ypsilanti, Mich.  
Law  
University of Oxford  
Oxford, England



Ronald C. Lee  
Yakima, Wash.  
Pol. Sci. & Int'l Rel.  
College of Europe  
Bruges, Belgium



Janet M. Lewis  
Mendip, England  
Economics & Business  
University of Vienna  
Vienna, Austria



Lars G. Lidin  
Jonkoping, Sweden  
Mech. Engineering  
Mass. Inst. of Tech.  
Cambridge, Mass.



Clay C. Long  
Andalusia, Ala.  
Jurisprudence  
University of London  
London, England



Maria Lopez y Albano  
Baguio, Philippines  
Mathematics  
U. of California  
Berkeley, Calif.



Kenneth MacWilliams  
Newburyport, Mass.  
International Law  
University of Oxford  
Oxford, England



Alfredo Margreth  
Modena, Italy  
Experimental Medicine  
U. of Wisconsin  
Madison, Wis.



Jacqueline Marrian  
Edinburgh, Scotland  
Bus. Administration  
Columbia University  
New York, N. Y.



Jorge Mauhourat  
Tandil, Argentina  
Philosophy of Law  
University of Paris  
Paris, France



Peter McClelland  
Cobourg, Ont., Canada  
Economics  
University of Oxford  
Oxford, England



Graham McCullough  
Harlingen, Tex.  
Social Studies  
University of Sydney  
Sydney, Australia



Ian McIntosh  
Pinner, England  
Theology  
S. Bapt. Theol. Sem.  
Louisville, Ky.



Margaret Measel  
Grosse Pointe, Mich.  
English Literature  
U. of Melbourne  
Melbourne, Australia



Alvaro Meneses Diaz  
Arequipa, Peru  
Law  
U. of Bologna  
Bologna, Italy



Louise L. Merrill  
Driggs, Idaho  
Philosophy  
U. of Louvain  
Louvain, Belgium



Elsa L. Mikkelson  
Watertown, So. Dak.  
Music  
State Music Academy  
Vienna, Austria



Donald R. Mills  
Clinton, Ky.  
Journalism  
U. of Edinburgh  
Edinburgh, Scotland



Kinue Miyata  
Nagoya-West, Japan  
Speech  
Boston University  
Boston, Mass.

**Continued  
on next  
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page 29**



Martha Monroe  
Torrington, Conn.  
Music  
Institute for Music  
Stuttgart, Germany



Jane P. Mullins  
Stockport, England  
Sociology  
Columbia University  
New York, N. Y.



Harvey P. Murray, Jr.  
Selinsgrove, Pa.  
Law  
University of Dublin  
Dublin, Ireland



Mitsuei Nakasato  
Sendai, Japan  
Agricultural Economics  
University of Paris  
Paris, France



Stephen Nichols, Jr.  
Winchester, Mass.  
Literature  
U. of Aix-Marseilles  
Aix-Marseilles, France



José Ordeix Cabral  
Santiago, Dom. Rep.  
Soil Mechanics  
Rensselaer Poly.  
Troy, N. Y.



Shelby A. Outlaw  
Knoxville, Tenn.  
French Literature  
U. of Poitiers  
Poitiers, France



Thord G. Palmlund  
Lund, Sweden  
Literature  
Yale University  
New Haven, Conn.



James T. Parr  
Lebanon, Ind.  
Mathematics  
U. of Frankfurt  
Frankfurt, Germany



George Pavlow  
Ojai, Calif.  
Organic Chemistry  
U. of Heidelberg  
Heidelberg, Germany



John H. Pearson  
Cleburne, Tex.  
The Spanish Theater  
University of Chile  
Santiago, Chile



Walter D. Pilkey  
Richland, Wash.  
Engineering Sciences  
Tech. Institute  
Darmstadt, Germany



Carlos A. da M. Pinto  
Coimbra, Portugal  
Law  
University of Geneva  
Geneva, Switzerland



Shackford Pitcher  
E. Pasadena, Calif.  
Economics  
Abo Academy  
Turku, Finland



Kenneth A. Rae  
Mt. Roskill, N. Z.  
British History  
McGill University  
Montreal, Que., Can.



Sulochana Raghavan  
Nagpur, Bombay, Ind.  
Psychology  
Smith College  
Northampton, Mass.



Thomas Rainey, Jr.  
Brownsville, Tenn.  
Law  
U. of Manchester  
Manchester, England



Keith Rayner  
Dalby, Australia  
Church History  
Harvard University  
Cambridge, Mass.



Ronald F. Read  
Wellington, N. Z.  
English  
U. of California  
Los Angeles, Calif.



Daniel R. Reedy  
Marshall, Ill.  
Spanish Lang. & Lit.  
U. of San Marcos  
Lima, Peru



Judith A. Reid  
Colorado Sp., Colo.  
French Lit. & History  
U. of Grenoble  
Grenoble, France



Charles W. Reynolds  
Albany, Ore.  
Intl. Relations & His.  
Inst. of Intl. Studies  
Geneva, Switzerland



Dent Milner Rhodes  
Barnesville, Ohio  
Secondary Education  
U. of Queensland  
Brisbane, Australia



Kenneth Roberts, Jr.  
Fillmore, N. Y.  
Ec. and Pol. Science  
University of Paris  
Paris, France



Dolly Rosales Moyano  
Mercedes, Uruguay  
Labor Law  
U. of Florence  
Florence, Italy



Roberto M. Ross G.  
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Bus. Administration  
Northwestern Univ.  
Evanston, Ill.



Jeffery W. Rowthorn  
Newport, England  
Theology  
Union Theol. Sem.  
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Rosendo Sanchez P.  
Campeche, Mexico  
Chem. Engineering  
U. of Wisconsin  
Madison, Wis.



Charlotte Schreuder  
Winterswijk, Neth.  
Social Work  
U. of Pretoria  
Pretoria, So. Af.



Claude Schultz  
Davis, Calif.  
Physics  
Fed. Inst. of Tech.  
Zurich, Switzerland



James Scott  
Beverly, N. J.  
Economics  
U. of Rangoon  
Rangoon, Burma



Punlert Sindhushopon  
Bangkok, Thailand  
Bus. Administration  
New York Univ.  
New York, N. Y.



Ernest E. Smith III  
Gonzales, Tex.  
Legal History  
U. of London  
London, England



Raul G. de Souza  
Trenque Lauquen, Arg.  
Structural Engineering  
U. of Toronto  
Toronto, Ont., Canada



Edward A. L. Spenny  
Eaton, Ohio  
Theology  
U. of Gottingen  
Gottingen, Germany



William Spilker  
Mindem, Nebr.  
Agriculture  
Canterbury Agr. Col.  
Canterbury, N. Z.



James Starke  
Bellville, South Africa  
Physiological Studies  
Penn. State U.  
University Park, Pa.



Andre St. Onge  
Amos, Que., Canada  
Architecture  
University of Paris  
Paris, France



Seiko Takahashi  
Tokyo Seihoku, Japan  
Social Work-Pub. Ad.  
U. of Toronto  
Toronto, Ont., Canada



Brian W. Tanner  
Maidenhead, England  
Comparative Educa.  
University of Geneva  
Geneva, Switzerland



Frank C. Thomson  
Forfar, Scotland  
Physics  
Mass. Inst. of Tech.  
Cambridge, Mass.



Shirley M. Tipton  
Gallatin, Mo.  
Comparative Lit.  
U. of Aberdeen  
Aberdeen, Scotland



Arthur W. Todd, Jr.  
Princess Anne, Md.  
Mod. German His.  
University of Bonn  
Bonn, Germany



Didier G. Tourres  
Le Havre, France  
Bus. Ad. & Bus. Law  
U. of California  
Los Angeles, Calif.



Frances Tucker  
Columbus, Ga.  
Comp. Religion  
National University  
Buenos Aires, Arg.



David E. Vann  
Wyoming, Pa.  
Economics  
University of Natal  
Natal, South Africa



Lilia Camargo Veirano  
Copacabana, Brazil  
Geography  
U. of Wisconsin  
Madison, Wis.



Elizabeth Walsh  
Prospect, Australia  
Education  
University of London  
London, England



Eugene Y. Weissman  
Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Israel  
Chem. Engineering  
U. of Michigan  
Ann Arbor, Mich.



John Whitworth, Jr.  
Pontotoc, Miss.  
Law  
University of Delhi  
Delhi, India



M. R. Williamson, Jr.  
Charlotte, N. C.  
Lit. & Philosophy  
University of Delhi  
Delhi, India



Luis Zegarra C.  
Piura, Peru  
Cotton Cult. & Mech.  
A. & M. Coll. of Tex.  
College Station, Tex.



Istepon Zurnaciyan  
Istanbul, Turkey  
Civil Engineering  
Mass. Inst. of Tech.  
Cambridge, Mass.



## A Week for Fellowship

EVERY week of the year, Rotary fellowship is at work binding together men of different nationalities, religions, and political beliefs. But during the days of October 19 to 25, Rotarians and Rotary Clubs will devote special attention to the brand of fellowship that crosses international boundaries and promotes world peace.

How will they do it? The ways are varied, as was reported in last month's issue (see *How They Marked It 'Down Under' and Elsewhere in '57*, pages 32-33). The Rotary Club of Manly, Australia, for example, inaugurated the 1957 Week by inviting Morisaburo Seki, Consul General for Japan in Australia, to address the Club. In the photo above he is shown being welcomed by Gordon Harman, then President of the Manly Rotary Club, who is presenting him with a folder comprised of photos, a map, and a brief history of the Club and its community.

Early reports of the celebrations planned for the '58 Week indicate that the "into their shoes" conferences (described in Paper 709 and available upon request at Rotary's Central Office) are growing in popularity. They make participants not only of Club members, but of hundreds of non-Rotarian neighbors in ardent discussion of world affairs. Why not plan to launch such a town meeting during this Week? It will help scores of your townspeople find a "personal path to peace."

## AN INVITATION

Dear Fellow Rotarian:

Here is a great occasion for finding your personal path to peace.

World Fellowship Week in Rotary Service [October 19-25, 1958] is a simultaneous demonstration by Rotarians and Rotary Clubs in every land. It seeks to generate that spirit of friendliness and joyous co-operation which is essential to survival in this age of dire alternatives. It summons each one of us to join in a great chorus of affirmation and determination. It calls for action by every Rotary Club in the world.

Will you make sure that your Club responds to this invitation?

—With a significant program at your meeting during World Fellowship Week;

—By exchanging meaningful messages and proposals for co-operation with Rotary Clubs of other countries which have listed their interests in *Targets for Today*; and

—By arranging a meeting with representatives of other groups and interested individuals in your community to plan an "into their shoes" conference as described in Paper 709.

Let World Fellowship Week be your answer to the challenge of our times and a demonstration that Rotarians in every land are seeking—and finding—a personal path to peace.

*Clifford A. Randall*

CLIFFORD A. RANDALL  
President of Rotary International



In the "adopted" village of Aziznagar, Hyderabad Rotarians and villagers work together to build a road into the town.

# ROTARYGRAM

**T**HREE'S a new word in the Hindi language of India—a word that stands for hope and progress. It is "Rotarygram," meaning "Rotary village," and it refers to a poverty-stricken community that has been "adopted" by the Rotary Club of a near-by city. There are many such throughout India as well as in other Asian lands; some large Clubs have taken several villages under their wing.

When a Rotary Club adopts a village, its first step is often the construction of a village school, and the hiring of teachers. Hundreds of thousands of Asian villages have no means of educating their youngsters. Adoption often means mass vaccinations, with Rotarian doctors injecting Rotary-purchased serum. It usually means educating villagers about sanitation and better farming methods. Always, adoption is designed to start villagers on a self-help program meant to lessen poverty and disease.

In the process, Rotarians have helped provide safe drinking water, milk, and used clothing for poor children; have laid plans to irrigate more land and to combat wild pigs and monkeys harming the crops; and have risen at dawn to work three hours a day at road building before breakfast.

*Check-ups check disease in "adopted" villages.*



*Excited by the work being done for Aziznagar, the villagers ask Rotary leaders about further plans.*



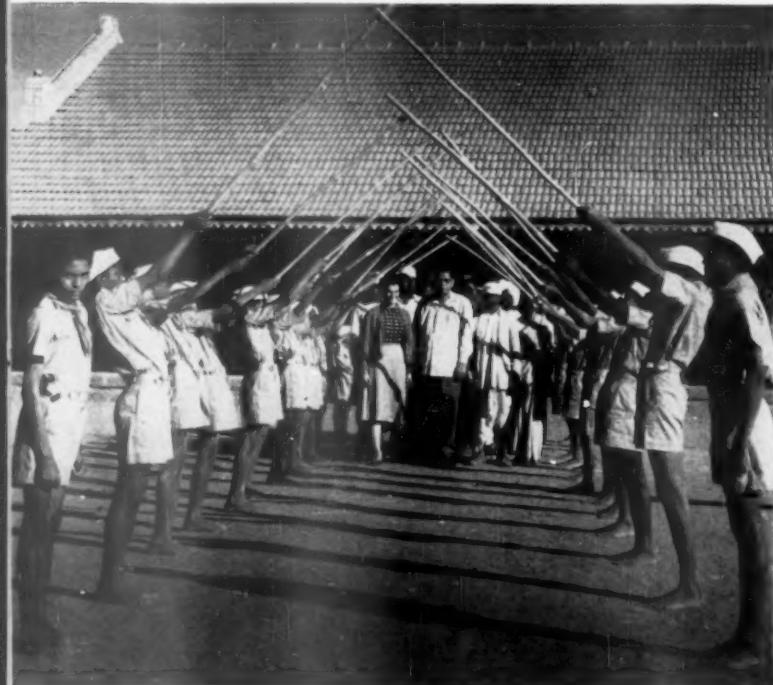
*With bricks, mortar, and a better drainage system for the village, a community well in Ramakistapuram is made sanitary.*



*Twice a week a Rotary-sponsored doctor ministers to the sick in Lonikand, the adopted village of the Rotary Club of Poona, India.*

*Boy Scouts of Lonikand village form a guard of honor during a ceremony inaugurating new school construction. Poona Rotarians, with Government aid, have built a school, dispensary, and library for the 1,500 villagers.*

*In many villages, there is little opportunity for employment. These Lonikand village girls, however, have found there is a market for their needlework.*





*Founder Kofoed sought new "students" among the homeless sleeping on the water front.*

ONE EVENING in Copenhagen not long ago a policeman patrolling the harbor area noticed a young man loitering suspiciously near some closed shops. Unshaven, his clothes rumpled and dirty, he looked hungry and ready to do something desperate. The policeman went over and talked to him a minute, then headed for a telephone booth to make a call—not to the police station, however.

"I've got a young fellow here who needs help," he explained over the 'phone. "He's out of work, has no money and no place to sleep. I think he ought to see you before he gets into trouble with us."

"Certainly," came the reply. "Only remember you can't force him to come to us. It's got to be his own decision."

A few minutes later the youth was given an address and went on his way. Though he didn't realize it then, he was heading toward a new start in life.

The address given to him—and to hundreds of similar young men in Copenhagen every year—is that of a five-story brick building in the heart of the old port quarter of Christianshavn. Its name, in wide-spaced bronze letters above the door, says simply: "Kofoeds Skole" (Kofoed's School).

It's not a school in the ordinary

sense of the word. It doesn't emphasize book learning, give examinations, or award diplomas. But to young men who are down at the heel and in desperate need of help, the Kofoed School teaches something of enormous importance: a sense of self-respect and a new-found confidence in the future.

This year marks the 30th anniversary of the school's founding by Hans Christian Kofoed, a warmhearted humanitarian who was its dynamic leader until his death in 1953. Thanks to his vision, countless young lives have been salvaged over the past three decades. Today all Denmark is aware of the school's important rôle in combating delinquency and reducing the number of human wrecks in the capital.

A private philanthropic institution, the Kofoed School goes directly to the Danish people for its support, their contributions making up 90 percent of its budget, now running at the annual rate of one million crowns (\$150,000). The other 10 percent comes from the State.

The Rotary Clubs of Denmark have long been among the school's keenest supporters, and some Rotarians, like myself, count it a privilege to serve on its governing board. But Rotary interest in this institution has not been limited to Denmark alone.

# Denmark Throws Them

*For jobless, homeless young men, Copenhagen's Kofoed School is a doorway to the life they desire.*

As a memorial for Rotary's 50th Golden Anniversary, Oslo's Rotary Clubs laid plans to start a Kofoed School there. A going concern today, it has already proved its worth to the community.

What accounts for the success of the Kofoed Schools? Basically, two things: a sympathetic spirit and an unusual system.

Fifteen hundred young men pass through the school in Copenhagen every year. They stay varying lengths of time—from several days up to several months, depending on their need. Generally between 18 and 35 years of age, two out of three have been raised in rural communities or small towns.

In the beginning, all of them land in Copenhagen with dreams of automatically finding a good job. If, however, this doesn't materialize, and their savings run out, they often become demoralized in a short time and sink into a despair that leads to alcoholism and crime.

Hans Kofoed  
  
Lassen

The school offers them the chance to make a fresh start. But—and this is where it differs from many other institutions in the same field—it insists that each young man pull himself up by his own bootstraps.

Take, for example, the typical case of a young fellow we'll call Carl. From a small-farm background, he is attracted by Copenhagen's bright lights and expects to find an immediate job in the

# A Life Line

By B. BÜLOW-JACOBSEN

Member of Board, Kofoed School;  
Rotarian, Copenhagen, Denmark

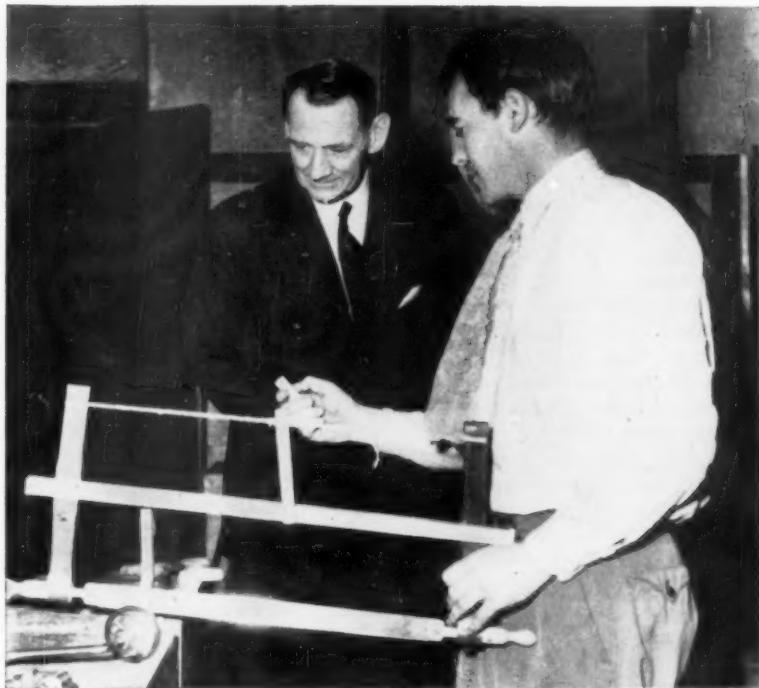
As Told to Robert Rigby

capital. He doesn't succeed, or at least doesn't find a permanent job. Soon he is reduced to sleeping in an abandoned freight car by night, searching for work and handouts of food by day. When he earns a little money, he's increasingly tempted to spend it on cheap drink so as to forget his troubles momentarily. Discouraged, too ashamed to go back home and admit defeat, he's already skidding downhill.

One day he happens to hear about the Kofoed School and decides to see what's in it for him. When he walks into the building, his intention is to scrounge some clothing and a square meal. In effect, he merely expects to ask for this and then be off again. That isn't the way it works out, though.

**F**IRST he has a private talk with one of the staff members, with a chance to describe his problems in detail. This is highly important. Often a young man's unemployment is due to a basic inability to adjust to life; there is a combination of psychological factors lying at the root of his problem. Until these have been aired to a sympathetic listener, no lasting help can be given.

Following this interview, Carl is assured that he will get the material aid he wants. Moreover, he is not going to be placed in the position of begging for it; he will *earn* it. Once registered on the rolls, he is handed a green "work card." This serves as a kind of transfer ticket to the school's various departments. In a sense it is the key to the entire Kofoed system.



© Politiken's Press Photo

*Copenhagen's Kofoed School is known throughout Denmark—and so it is no wonder that King Frederick IX shows keen interest and pays a visit now and then.*

Since Carl has asked for clothing, he is first directed to the school laundry. There he washes the underwear he's been wearing. Afterward his green work card is punched by the supervisor. Then he passes to the gymnasium for a 20-minute workout, followed by a bath. After each of these operations his work card is again punched.

He is now free to go to the clothing depot and pick up what he needs from a supply of clean, mended clothes donated to the school. Carl is also told that if he wants to resole his shoes, the school has a cobbler shop where a supervisor will show him how to do it. In addition, there are tailor and pressing shops, a barber shop, and a shoeshine parlor. It is understood, of course, that Carl does the work wherever he goes.

What has been achieved by this round of the school's various departments? For one thing, Carl is again clean and presentably dressed. More important still, he has not had to beg for what he has received; he has earned it. Some of his self-respect has returned in the process.

And this is not all. By earning points on his work card for each job, Carl can exchange his card at the end of the day for "Kofoed money," at the rate of 50 öre (about 7 cents) for every five points earned. This enables him to buy a good meal in the canteen.

Quite a few young men who come to the school already have a drinking problem. They are aided in breaking this habit at the "vitamin bar." There, besides getting vitamin juices, they can also take Antabus tablets, which are effective in killing the yen for alcohol.

Since many students are not only without work but also without bed, the school has dormitory space for 76. Here again, though, a bed for the night is not free but must be paid for in Kofoed money earned by work—for oneself—during the day.

The school is admirably equipped to give immediate material help to homeless, jobless young men, but its aim goes far beyond this. For the staff each student poses the same long-range problem: how can he be reintegrated into society so as

to lead a useful and happy life?

The school has a full-time counsellor on hand to give individual attention on job possibilities. There are also other services staffed by a lawyer, a doctor, and a psychiatrist. Last but not least, there is the school's education branch.

Founder H. C. Kofoed, a mild-mannered, pipe-smoking man, had very firm ideas about the importance of this branch. "If you want to help someone socially," he used to say, "then you must help him in an educational sense at the same time."

Young men who come to the school have often had only a bare minimum of formal education. They're self-conscious about it, too. The school remedies this by regular evening lectures (often given by interested Rotarians), by educational films, by courses in languages, mathematics, manual crafts. Moreover, there are regularly scheduled trips to museums, to theaters and art galleries and concerts. Outside Copenhagen, too, is a practical educational branch of the school: an agricultural-training center where young men with a bent for farming can learn while working on the land.

Such a wealth of facilities was certainly never envisaged when the Kofoed School began. Then there was only one man with an idea—and boundless sympathy for the young down-and-out of a big city.

Hans Christian Kofoed was born in 1898, the son of a farmer on Bornholm, a picturesque island of white cottages and green fields in the Baltic Sea. At 15 the boy was sent to the Danish mainland to an agricultural school. Soon, though, he set his heart on a teaching career and won a scholarship for study in Copenhagen. Not a very handsome scholarship, really—only 50 crowns (about \$10 at the time) a month, plus room but not board. With no help possible from home, and Denmark in the grip of an economic recession, life was not easy for a student.

Often, at the end of the month, Kofoed was reduced to making the rounds of fish dealers in his

quarter, buying with his last coins what no one else cared to eat—codfish heads. Hunting for work was a constant disappointment. As many as 200 applicants would line up from 2 o'clock in the morning in front of a factory employment office in hopes of a single job vacancy.

From those bitter years Kofoed gained a firsthand knowledge of the plight of unemployed, homeless young men in the Danish capital. He vowed then and there that if ever he had the opportunity, he would do something to give them a hand up. His opportunity came before he expected it.

In 1927 he was appointed *kordregn* (a lay post aiding the pastor) at historic Christian's Church in Copenhagen. No sooner installed, Kofoed went to the pastor and outlined his idea. The pastor was so impressed by his eloquence that he donated 120 crowns on the spot and permission to use a cellar room belonging to the church. Kofoed went to work immediately.

To start with, he concentrated on helping needy families in his immediate neighborhood. He managed to outfit a workshop where wives could mend their families' clothes and husbands the furniture. (The Kofoed School still has such a division for families in need.)

Bit by bit, Kofoed and his

young wife, Astrid, gathered enough funds from benefactors to move into bigger quarters. And then they began to devote the bulk of their attention to helping young unemployed Danes cast adrift in the capital.

Today's school is a far cry from those modest beginnings. Now there is a 30-man staff directed by able, young Erhard Jorgensen, a former prison pastor who assumed the principal's post after Kofoed's death. Backing him are 10,000 Danes on regional committees throughout the country, lending their active support to the school's work.

These are impressive figures for a country as small as Denmark with only 4 million inhabitants. But the measure of any school's worth—anywhere—is not to be found in statistics; it lies in the hearts of its students.

When Hans Christian Kofoed was killed in a tragic auto accident five years ago, it was indeed a loss that all Denmark recognized. Newspapers vied with each other in paying tribute to a noble-hearted man who had devoted his life to helping others. Of all that was written and said then, no tribute was more touching than the words of a former student who had written to Kofoed shortly before his death and said simply: "Thank you—thank you for saving so many of us."

Photo: Netteberg



The school's present principal, Erhard Jørgensen, a former prison pastor, is carrying on in the footsteps of the founder, who died in a motorcar accident in 1953.

# PEEPS

at Things to Come

BY ROGER W. TRUESDALE, PH.D.

■ **Lawn Razor.** A new type of lawn and garden sickle has a one-piece solid-steel replaceable blade, and optional razor-blade feature utilizing nine new or used regular double-edge razor blades. Sharpening is eliminated. Constructed of lightweight steel, hard-wood handle, and protective guard for the cutting edge, it can be folded when not in use.

■ **Plastic Film Gloves.** A new conception for economical hand protection is lightweight polyethylene gloves. Because the gloves are transparent and allow the sense of touch, they are said to be more efficient than gloves made from other materials. They give full protection in cases of allergies and are recommended to protect hands from and against soiling, stain, and contamination, and for general sanitation purposes. It is now being used by painters, printers, doctors, and laboratory and hospital workers. In the electronics industry they permit sensing but keep finger marks off critical parts. They are claimed not to be affected by acids, caustics, and solvents.

■ **Quiet Roller Skates.** A new type of ball-bearing roller skate is made of a tough, heavy-duty nylon resin. The skates are lightweight, adapt to any type of shoe (even sneakers), are self-lubricating and adjustable, use no clamps, and are rustproof. This same kind of resin is used for parts in automobiles, business machines, cameras, and industrial machinery where gears and bearings require long service life.

■ **Home Helpers.** Rod-it-yourself is possible with a new rodding tool that can be whirled by a rotating handle to clean stoppages in home plumbing. Another new tool is a flushing gun that uses water-impact pressure to clean pipelines of grease, rags, sand, scale, and other obstructions.

■ **Convertible Bench Table.** An attractive and sturdy six-foot bench converts quickly into an outdoor barbecue or picnic table with a bench on each side by flipping the seat back over. Removal of two eye pins permits its easy conversion. It is adaptable for use also in a rumpus room or a vacation home. Made from two-inch kiln-dried pine with legs of Dismal Swamp cypress, it is finished in a rustic brown wood preserver for long life and beauty. The use of only galvanized screws and bolts assures protection against corrosion from salt air and moisture. The table top is 18 inches wide.

■ **Bait-Bucket Aerators.** Pliscators now have the choice of two electrically oper-

ated air pumps to keep live bait alive. The smaller light-duty hip-pocket fitting unit weighs less than five ounces, is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  by 3 by  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches, and uses two ordinary flashlight batteries to produce a good flow of air into the bait container. The heavy-duty unit weighs about three-quarters of a pound, is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  by  $3\frac{1}{4}$  by  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Any standard dry six-volt lighting battery operates a shock-proof motor which operates a piston air pump. It is enclosed in an unbreakable plastic case with handle. Both aerators are guaranteed.

■ **Portable Boat Speedometer.** A 13-inch-long hollow plastic precision-built instrument measures boat speeds accurately and quickly from five to 35 miles an hour. The lower end of the tube is held several inches below the water surface and then withdrawn to read the speed scale. It floats in case it is dropped overboard.

■ **Quick Color Pictures.** Experimental production of color pictures has been done, but the process has not been perfected for commercial use. A number of problems must be overcome since the new film chemically is much more complicated than conventional color film. Meanwhile, a reported 42 million amateur photographers in the U.S.A. are looking for a better and cheaper color film.

■ **Plastic Boat Pump.** A new, economical all-plastic boat pump is noncorrosive, delivers ten gallons a minute, weighs ten ounces, and floats when dropped overboard. It is made of a high-density polyethylene which is resistant to salt water, oil, gasoline, caustics, acids, and

solvents and remains tough at high and low temperatures. Normally 24 inches in height, it can be lengthened up to 41 inches by an extension pipe. "Fish gill" valves make it possible to pump water on both the down and the up strokes.

## PEEP-ettes

—A plastic automobile oil filter capitalizes on the residual static electricity in the plastic from which its body and element retainer are molded as an added means of retaining fine settling. In addition it has multiple filtering traps and three settling areas.

—A hand sighting level is operated like a telescope to provide a level line of sight for laying out drainage ditches, foundations, driveways, gardens, grading, or establishing fence lines. It is said to be accurate to one-fifth of one degree.

—A package made of moistureproof polyethylene and aluminum foil laminates for individual food portions features a built-in "zipper." To open, the user simply tears a pre-cut corner and pulls a tear string which cuts across the top of the pouch.

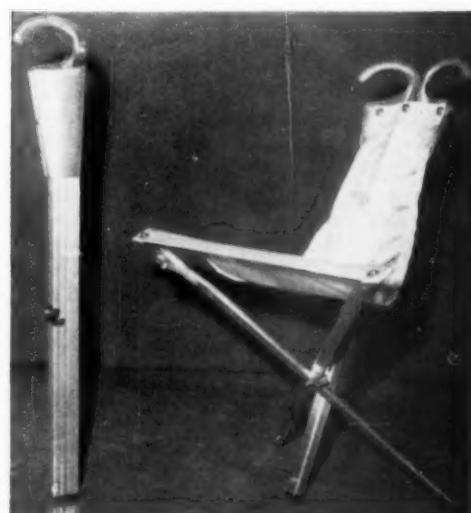
—White vinyl plastic sealing strip forms a neat continuous waterproof seal where the wall and bathtub meet. It may also be applied where the wall and kitchen cabinet meet, around the sink and washbowl, under the toilet bowl, and both inside and outside of the shower.

—Do-it-yourselfers can get practical painting tips from a series of nine painting folders which are free on request. The pocket-size paint tippers contain easily followed information on such things as proper surface preparation, application techniques, and selection of the right brush or roller.

\* \* \*

*Readers wishing further information about any product mentioned may address inquiries to "Peeps," THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. They will be promptly forwarded to the manufacturer.*

*As compact as an umbrella, this sturdy cane can be converted into a comfortable chair. Constructed of aluminum-alloy tube and nylon seat material, the chair provides stability on rough or smooth terrain while golfing, fishing, at the race track, picnicking — or simply sitting in the shade.*



# AS THE TWIG IS BENT...



Visiting service-club members watch the recitation of a sample French class selected from the third grades of seven La Porte schools.

*Nous vivons à la Porte, Indiana.  
Nous avons 8 et 9 ans et nous  
apprenons le français.*

HOW old must a child be to learn another language? Or to run a typewriter?

"Eight years old is not too young," say educators in La Porte, Indiana, where French instruction starts in the third grade; and in Grand Forks, North Dakota, where third- and fourth-graders recently took time out from Summer vacation to whiz through a typing course.

"Educators have long known," says La Porte's Superintendent of Schools Paul F. Boston, "that children at an early age do not have their English patterns so set but what their flexible tongues have a special capacity for acquiring another speech."

For this reason the number of public elementary schools in the United States offering instruction in a foreign language has increased from eight in 1949 to more than 2,000 today.

Since last year, under a program launched with the support of the local Rotary Club, all third-grade children in all seven of La Porte's elementary schools have participated in two 20-minute French classes a week. This school year they are continuing their French in the fourth grade, and this year's third-graders are learning to speak the language. There are no textbooks, however, and no writing, for this is purely a conversational course and the children learn, through games and other

activities, to repeat such sentences as the one reproduced above which says: "We live in La Porte, Indiana. We are 8 and 9 years old and we are learning French."

The project was made possible by the presence in La Porte of an expert French-born language teacher. She lacked an Indiana teacher's certificate during her first year, however, and needed private sponsorship. The Rotary Club of La Porte provided \$1,600 for that initial year of part-time instruction. Now the program is on the school budget, but it took the Rotary Club to start it.

*"A boy is a garçon, a girl a fille," explains teacher Mrs. Gerald Sanderson as she helps her young charges with the pronunciation.*



Photos: (both above) Schulze

# THE TREE'S INCLINED



Eight- and 9-year-olds being taught to type by Dr. John L. Rowe, of the University of North Dakota, listen to the hum of their electric machines.

It was an individual Rotarian who was responsible for the Grand Forks, North Dakota, typing experiment. Dr. John L. Rowe is chairman of the business-education department at the University of North Dakota. He contends that the typewriter is a tool of literacy as well as a communications machine, that typing goes hand in hand with the "three R's" and actually hastens a child's grasp of such basic subjects as reading, spelling, and punctuation. Twenty-eight 8- and 9-year-old youngsters, chosen as "typical" from hundreds of applicants, helped

Dr. Rowe gives typing instructions to Letty Dargis. The children attended 50 minutes a day, five days a week, for the eight weeks.



Photos: (both above) Lee-Evanson

We live in Grand Forks, North Dakota.

We are 8 and 9 years old and we can  
typewrite over 30 words a minute.

Dr. Rowe prove his point. A typewriter manufacturer provided electric portable typewriters—since some children of that age have difficulty operating manual typewriters—and also gave Rowe a research grant for the project.

The boys and girls, in an eight-week period from June 17 to August 6, spent 50 minutes a day, five days a week, learning the touch system. At the end of the term, Rotarian Rowe reported: individual typing speed ranged from 20 to 74 words a minute with a group average of approximately 30 words a minute; that many of the youngsters could type full sentences at 60 words a minute without any errors, which indicates that they learn faster than high-school students; in the process, the students also absorbed instruction in spelling and English composition, and how to set up business letters.

The success of his experiment indicates to Dr. Rowe that touch typing should be introduced at the elementary-school level. As the fastest and easiest way to transcribe thoughts into written words, it will speed the entire learning process, he feels.

Rotarian Rowe, like the Rotarians of La Porte, apparently believe with Alexander Pope that twig bending can hardly start too early.

# Speaking of

# BOOKS

**These tell of Borneo and Easter Island, Canada and Britain, Africa, Asia, South America, Oriental rugs and avalanches.**

By JOHN T. FREDERICK

**T**HIS MONTH let's spin the globe and put our fingers on faraway places—far away for me, at any rate: Borneo, British Columbia, the Austrian Alps, Easter Island. As I've been reading at leisure in the long Summer evenings here at my farm in northern Michigan, I have tasted the riches of a lifetime of world travel.

Perhaps most enjoyable of these experiences has been coming to know *Borneo People* in the excellent company of author Malcolm MacDonald. With him I have seen for the first time the lush jungle of Sarawak, with its turbulent rivers its only highways. With him I have travelled up these rivers to visit the pagan tribesmen of the interior. I have seen their "long houses," nothing more or less than an apartment house, constructed horizontally instead of vertically, with 30 or 40 family dwellings side by side under a single roof, all opening on a wide and airy veranda equally shared. In Sarawak, evidently, real estate is less valued than is opportunity for social intercourse. In the long houses I have shared in the elaborate ceremonies designed to drive away evil spirits on an occasion so important as the visit of the Governor General, and I have shared the feasting that followed. I have heard the thud of the drums, have felt the excitement of the dancing. Most important of all, I have come to know some of these tribespeople as human beings.

This is the highest distinction of Malcolm MacDonald's book. His attitude toward these people is one of unfailing respect and of lively affection. They are made real and knowable for the reader: the aged chieftain Temonggong Koh and his daughters Mindun and Segura—alike only in their beauty—and many others. Indeed, the book centers about the story of Segura, tragically caught between old and new in the swiftly changing society of her people—a story told with the simplicity, restraint, and intimate detail usually found only in great fiction. *Borneo People* is going into my permanent library

as one of the finest books of its kind I have ever read.

Surely many readers of this department have shared the memorable experience of Thor Heyerdahl as recounted in his deservedly popular *Kon-Tiki*, the narrative of a voyage on a raft of balsa logs from South America to Polynesia. It was hardly to be expected that Heyerdahl would be able to match the excitement and substantial value of that book with another of equal interest, but I believe he has done it in *Aku-Aku*, subtitled "The Secret of Easter Island." Most of us, if we have heard of Easter Island at all, know of it as one of the loneliest places in the world, somewhere in the South Pacific between South America and New Zealand; and as marked by the presence of a great number of enormous and mysterious stone statues of human beings. The expedition which Heyerdahl narrates in *Aku-Aku* was the first to make a serious and thorough archaeological study of the island. Scientists from Chile (the island belongs to Chile) and the United States were of the party.

The findings Heyerdahl reports strongly support his thesis in the earlier *Kon-Tiki*; that the Polynesians are the descendants of South Americans who migrated westward across the South Pacific. Indeed, to an amateur they seem to clinch the argument. For the average reader, however, the sharp and sustained interest of this book lies in the vivacious accounts of the day-by-day experiences of the author and his companions in their excavations and discoveries, and in their association with the people of the island.

I was in some degree prejudiced against *Fantastic South America* by its title, and after reading this big book by Henry Lionel Williams and realizing its very real value, I still feel that "fantastic" is the wrong word. "Wonderful" would be better, even though it might sound a bit naïve. Williams has blended history, geography, and present social and economic conditions in a concise,

colorful description of each South American country. The product is a book of sustained interest and broad information. *House in Mexico*, by Carleton Beals, is an account of residence in a remote Mexican village some 15 or 20 years ago. The book is full of color and humor, but to my taste there is something subtly wrong in its tone. In spite of the author's protestations of affection for the rural Mexican people it portrays, I am unable to forget his alien sophistification.

\* \* \*

Among the parts of the world I would most like to visit, British Columbia stands high. Vera Kelsey's *British Columbia Rides a Star* provides a very pleasant reading experience, while it sharpens my appetite for the reality. This is a well-arranged and well-written book, which gives what I feel is a fair and an engaging survey of the British Columbia of today . . . and its potentialities for tomorrow. In *Lights on the St. Lawrence*, Jean L. Gogo has put together a truly delightful anthology of writings about the great river—its greatness further enhanced by the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway. The writers represented range from Jacques Cartier and Baron de Lahontan to Stephen Leacock and Henry Beston. Miss



*A headdress of flowers and an elaborate sarong are donned by this Borneo maiden in preparation for a day of festival described in Borneo People.*

Gogo's taste is unfailing in recognition of what has interest, significance, and literary value.

*A History of Canada*, by Donald Creighton, chairman of the department of history of the University of Toronto, deserves a detailed and scholarly review for which I have neither space nor competence. I can only say that this big book is not only comprehensive and wholly authoritative, but also is uncommonly readable.

*Roaming Britain* is another title that tended to put me off: there have been so many self-conscious "roamers" and their books so often have been dull. But I have found Willard Price good company, and his book genuinely enjoyable. Its tone is quiet—quiet in humor, restrained and straightforward in appreciation, deft in unobtrusive provision of factual background. The places he visits—many of them—are ones I would like especially to see: Edinburgh, the upper Thames, Canterbury, Cornwall. I am glad I went along.

Those who have enjoyed earlier books of Joseph Wechsberg—of whom I am one—will find in *Avalanche!* modern scientific study and knowledge in combination with a detailed and terribly vivid account of the avalanche which destroyed the village of Blons, Austria, in 1954. There is true and intense sharing of experience as we come to know the people of this village, person by person and family by family. This personal detail Mr. Wechsberg has surrounded and supported with concrete statements of what is now known about avalanches and the possibility of their prediction or prevention.

\* \* \*

One of a number of truly fine books by modern German scholars recently translated is *The Quest for Africa*, by Heinrich Schifers. It is an account of the explorers who, over a period of 2,000 years, have gradually made known to the rest of the world what used to be called the "dark continent." I well remember a map I used to pore over in my boyhood. Nearly all of Central Africa was marked in green as "unexplored." The story of Speke and Mungo Park, of Livingstone and Stanley, of a score of others, is a truly fascinating one—lent timeliness for the reader of 1958 by the enormous actual and potential importance of the African continent in the modern world. In the work of Dr. Schifers, an eminent German teacher of geography, this story is well told.

One way to understanding of the nearer Orient is opened by a book about a subject immensely interesting in itself: *Oriental Rugs and the Stories They Tell*, by Arthur T. Gregorian. This generously illustrated book, with its vivid, detailed accounts of the many varieties of true Oriental rugs, is by no



Thor Heyerdahl

Heyerdahl and his group measure a giant stone statue on Easter Island, the subject of his new book *Aku-Aku*.



Photos: (above) Rand McNally Co.

means limited in interest and value to those who are collectors or owners (or would-be owners) of examples of the art it describes. Mr. Gregorian is, rightly, as much interested in the makers of the rugs as in their products. He feels, and helps the reader to feel, what the rugs mean to those who make them. By so doing he makes a real contribution to understanding.

Of several books about India I've seen recently, the most valuable seems to me *India Changes!*, by Taya Zinkin. It is authoritative, for Mrs. Zinkin is a correspondent in India for leading British, French, and German newspapers. Her book combines good organization with genuinely good writing. Perhaps the woman's point of view adds a dimension to it. Certainly it treats with frankness some aspects of Indian life rarely discussed in books by Westerners. No one book, clearly, can tell the whole truth about India. In this one I am impressed by the powerful sense of the emergent future which marks the writer's view of everything in India.

Perhaps it's proper to round out our globe hopping with a glance at three books about the United Nations. *Strengthening the United Nations*, the report of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, gains added point

and value through recent events. UNESCO, by Walter H. C. Laves and Charles A. Thomson, is a scholarly summary of the organization's "purpose, progress, and prospects." For the general reader, a book of immediate and lasting appeal and interest is *Half the World's Children*, by S. M. Keeny, director since 1950 of the Asia regional office of the United Nations Children's Fund. It is a diary of actual experience, a record of real people and real incidents—informal, unassuming, sometimes hilarious, sometimes pathetic, always absorbing. I recommend it warmly.

\* \* \*

*Books reviewed, publishers, and prices:*

*Borneo People*, Malcolm MacDonald (Knopf, \$6.50).—*Aku-Aku*, Thor Heyerdahl (Rand McNally, \$6.95).—*Fantastic South America*, Henry Lionel Williams (Harcourt, \$6).—*House in Mexico*, Carleton Beals (Hastings, \$4.50).—*British Columbia Rides a Star*, Vera Kelsey (Harper, \$5).—*Lights on the St. Lawrence*, Jean L. Gogo (Caxton, \$5).—*A History of Canada*, Donald Creighton (Houghton, Mifflin, \$7.50).—*Roaming Britain*, Willard Price (John Day, \$5.75).—*Avalanche!*, Joseph Wechsberg (Knopf, \$4).—*The Quest for Africa*, Heinrich Schifers (Putnam, \$5).—*Oriental Rugs and the Stories They Tell*, Arthur T. Gregorian (Taylor Press, \$5).—*India Changes!*, Taya Zinkin (Oxford, \$5).—*Strengthening the United Nations* (Harper, \$4).—UNESCO, Walter H. C. Laves and Charles A. Thomson (Indiana University Press, \$7.50).—*Half the World's Children*, S. W. Keeny (Association Press, \$3.50).

# PERSONALIA

## 'Briefs' about Rotarians, their honors and records

**TUBFUL.** So big that it had to be boiled in a bathtub, a barnacle-encrusted lobster caught by ROTARIAN A. H. WASSON, of Newport, Isle of Wight, England, measured over three feet and weighed 12 pounds. Credit for the catch, however, should go to MRS. WASSON, who set her husband to fishing off Totland pier in preparation for a gathering of Rotarians' ladies where lobster salad would be served.

**There in Spirit.** As chief appraiser for the Arkansas Highway Department, LEE W. REYNOLDS, of Conway, Ark., often finds himself "on the road" when it's time for him to attend the meeting of his Rotary Club. Last Rotary year, as a matter of fact, that happened 51 weeks out of 52; the only Conway meeting he was able to attend was in the evening—a ladies' night. Nevertheless, conscientious ROTARIAN REYNOLDS made up 51 times at 16 different out-of-town Clubs to win a perfect-attendance record!

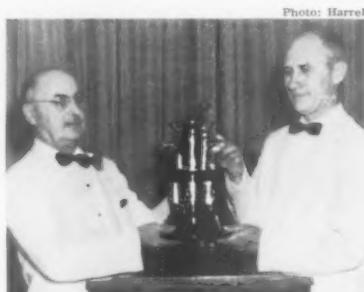
**Cancer Foe.** A recent article in the *Saturday Evening Post* titled *The New Weapons against Cancer* cites the work of North Hollywood, Calif., ROTARIAN DR. W. STEELE LIVINGSTON. Working since 1945 on a filtrate obtained from human placentas by prolonged incubation at 25 pounds' pressure, he has

Photo: Severson



Arthur Clare Gooding, 87, oldest active native businessman of Rochester, Minn., receives a scroll from Rotary Club President T. T. Myers as member E. H. Schlitus looks on. A charter member, he is one of three persons honored by the Club for community service.

brought about complete or partial regression of naturally occurring cancers in 21 of 23 dogs. DR. LIVINGSTON, formerly a practicing veterinarian and now a research associate in the School of Medicine at U.C.L.A., explained that "This work was stimulated by the widespread speculation during the first quarter of this century that some product of tissue breakdown might possess growth-regulatory capacity." He also felt that pressure might be a factor in producing the regulatory chemical, for swelling and



North Carolina's "Pharmacist of the Year," William B. Gurley (right), of Windsor, N. C., receives the Mortar and Pestle Award from State Pharmaceutical Association President W. Dorsey Welch, Jr., of Washington, N. C., also a Rotarian. Rotarian Gurley was the Association president in 1955-56.

pressure often accompanied the healing of wounds in nature.

**Maybe Intravenously.** For years now, THOMAS A. GRESHAM, of Lake Charles, La., has only picked at his food during Rotary Club luncheons. As a holder of various offices, and as President last year, he ordinarily has had responsibility for some phase of the program, and "nervous stomach" has resulted. So when he stepped down as 1957-58 President, Club members knew just what sign of appreciation would please him most. They escorted him to an individual table before the speaker's stand, on which had been placed a lavish meal of his favorite foods. At last, no pressure! He could eat his fill. Of course, it didn't turn out quite that way. With all the attention centered on him, the retiring President got a little nervous; about all he could do was pick at his food.

**Salisbury Stake.** The Hungarian uprising, the game of bridge, an English Mayor, and an American Rotarian figured in a unique chain of events which led a young English architect to make a



In his laboratory, cancer fighter W. Steele Livingston checks the pressure of the chamber in which he prepared his anti-cancer substance (see item).

partial change of address recently—from Salisbury, England, to Salisbury, N. C. The American Rotarian is JOHN E. RAMSAY, an architect of Salisbury, N. C. At the time of the Hungarian uprising, the idea came upon him to sponsor a European architect for U. S. citizenship. He was unable to locate a Hungarian refugee architect, but the idea persisted. Then ALFRED BATT, Mayor of Salisbury, England, visited Salisbury, N. C., and partook of a Rotary Club luncheon. He sat beside then Club President JOHN RAMSAY, and, when queried, told him of a young architect he knew who wanted to come to the U. S. "His wife and my wife used to play bridge together," said the Mayor. Contact was made, and today DOUGLAS TENNENT, the young architect, is happily employed in ROTARIAN RAMSAY's architectural firm.

**Lion Holder.** "I've got a lion by the tail," confides C. RONALD ELLIS, who hasn't been the same since an Olympic-fund project he originated was publicized in a national magazine. Ron, who was President of the Rotary Club of Palm Springs, Calif., in 1957-58, holds the classification of "fine arts—literature," and is a widely travelled poet, writer, and song lyricist. His plan is to encourage members of all United States service clubs to donate 25 cents apiece to finance U. S. participants in the 1960 Olympic games, which will be held in Squaw Valley, Calif., and Rome, Italy. A picture of ROTARIAN ELLIS and five other then presidents of Palm Springs service clubs donating an initial \$118 in quarters to the Olympic fund appeared some months ago in *Sports Illustrated* magazine. Since then, Ron has been deluged with letters and quarters and checks from service clubs all over the United States, and he's turned over all those thousands of dollars to the Olympics Association at New York City's Biltmore Hotel. He is delighted with the response, though he would like to see the money sent directly to Olympics Association headquarters. Holding a lion by the tail can be a wearisome task!

**Doctors' Insurance.** Rotary-like in principle is a program of a group of doctors pledged to help one another, a program

to which ROTARIAN DOCTOR BENJAMIN DECI, of Lockport, N. Y., belongs. Recently he was forced to test its merit, for he lost the use of an arm for a week and fellow doctors took over his duties. The program, originated by DR. M. L. HOFFNER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for interested members of the Podiatry Society of New York, provides that members of the program take turns in briefly occupying the office of an ill member. All receipts are turned over to the stricken brother practitioner. No member is required to donate more than a half day every two weeks, yet the office is covered six days a week up to a maximum of 90 days.

**Deep Interests.** The classification of JAMES W. MAXEY, Monte Vista, Colo., Rotarian, is "well drilling." But he's plumbed the depths of a good many other fields during his

80 years. He's a youth worker, with 27 years of Boy Scout leadership behind him; a photographer who once took motion pictures of fellow Rotarians at their occupations and made the results into an entertaining Club program;

and a friend of education who has made many loans and even grants to young people bent on getting a college education. Maybe it's his interest in life which has kept him, as one Club member recently put it, "in splendid health and good humor among a legion of friends."

With Stanley in Africa. Soon after a suggestion appeared in a Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, newspaper that film entertainment could be used to brighten the lives of the underprivileged, the newspaper received and published a striking answer to the suggestion from an Australian visitor. Said he, in part: "I have 16-mm. equipment and several thousand feet of both silent and sound films, mostly in color, which cover: A Journey through the Australian 'Dead Heart'; 'New Zealand: Early Pioneer Days and Today'; 'Capetown to Livingstone by Stanley'; 'Flowers and gardens I have seen, including a collection of scenes in Ceylon and the U.S.A.' each of which has a showing time of two hours. I have my own car and would be happy to give this form of entertainment to the aged, crippled children, and hospitals, without charge." STANLEY GAMBLE, a widely travelled Rotarian of Burwood, Australia, was again engaged upon his international goodwill hobby of taking and showing motion pictures of and in the countries he visits. If you save your back copies of *THE ROTARIAN*, turn to page 62 in the June, 1951, issue for more about him.

**1,924 Meetings.** No Rotarian in Vancouver, Wash., had a longer record of perfect attendance than WILLIAM R. BATTSON, which was understandable, for



Maxey



Photo: Flynn

*There are some 900 silver dollars in that wheelbarrow David K. Parker is gripping, and they're all his. It's his 25th anniversary as Secretary of the Rotary Club of Eastern Cleveland, and, said his fellows, time for this tangible token of gratitude.*

he'd not missed a meeting in the 37 years the Club had been in existence. Not until the other week, that is. A heart attack confined him to the hospital, and the doctors wouldn't listen to his plan to journey by ambulance to a make-up meeting in Portland. Still, it was generally agreed, even 1,924 consecutive meetings attended is a record which will stand a long time in Vancouver and which has rarely been topped elsewhere.

**Banquet Verse.** A bit of verse written by his mother, FLORENCE THOMAS, 76, recently helped ROBERT THOMAS, Mantua, Ohio, Rotarian, get across a point in a father-son-banquet speech. This is it, in case you find yourself in a similar situation:

*The companionship of father and son  
Is one of the greatest conquests ever won.  
The memory of those happy days  
Will live and guide them always.*

**Add: Pianists.** To the list of long-time Rotary pianists, add the name of W. PENN AMESBURY, of Danville, Pa. He was admitted to the Rotary Club of Danville in 1922, and has been its pianist ever since. His record approaches that of AUGUST GROSCH, 38-year pianist for the Rotary Club of White Plains, N. Y.

**Rotarian Honors.** Named by QUEEN ELIZABETH as Commander of the Order of the British Empire was LEONARD S. CLARKSON, Past District Governor, of Adelaide, Australia. . . . Recent recipient of the O.B.E. is KENNETH FUNG PING-FAN, of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, a Past Administrative Advisor of Rotary International. . . . REED SHAFER, of Greenville, Ohio, has been chosen to serve on the agricultural committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce. . . . SIR

ANGUS MITCHELL, of Melbourne, Australia, Past President of Rotary International, was recently presented his portrait in oils by Rotarians of Hawthorn, Australia. . . . An illuminated greeting from fellow Rotarians of Hendon, England, honored CHARLES CARTER upon his 90th birthday. A founder member of the Club, he still attends meetings regularly. . . . Another nonagenarian recently honored by fellow Rotarians on his 90th birthday was R. W. HITCHCOCK, publisher of the *Daily Journal* in Rapid City, So. Dak. . . . President of the National Plant Food Institute is RICHARD E. BENNETT, of Omaha, Nebr.



*A surprised Rotarian was Roland Q. Leavell (right), president emeritus of New Orleans, La., Baptist Theological Seminary, when New Orleans' Mayor de-Lesseps Morrison (left) appeared at a Rotary Club meeting to present him a certificate of merit. The Seminary acquired a new campus and new buildings during Rotarian Leavell's tenure.*

**A Clinic  
for Calcutta**

CALCUTTA, center of a sprawling metropolitan area boiling with more than 3 million people, is the largest city in India. Although some of its greatest civic achievements have come in recent years, a burgeoning population constantly creates new problems and aggravates those centuries old. One such problem is the lack of hospitals



*A clinic in Calcutta, India, has provided more than 35,000 treatments to thousands of crippled children. The local Rotary Club built it (see item).*

and clinics. As recently as four years ago, this city of contrasts had no facilities for treating youthful poliomyelitis victims. Helping to remedy that situation has been the 163-member Rotary Club of CALCUTTA. As a result, a few weeks back the Club formally turned over to the Government of West Bengal a complete crippled-children clinic which its members had established, equipped, maintained, and managed during the last four years. It culminated "one of our happiest adventures in service," says a Club spokesman. "The task of the clinic includes diagnosis, ambulatory treatment, and convalescent care of crippled children up to 13 years of age. A daily distribution of multivitamin tablets, and milk and sweets, provision of books and toys (see photo), and a wonderfully sympathetic staff all contribute to the homey atmosphere which removes all fear from the minds of the little patients. More than 35,000 treatments have been given to several thousand children, some of whom came from other parts of India. But many more had to be refused because of limited facilities.

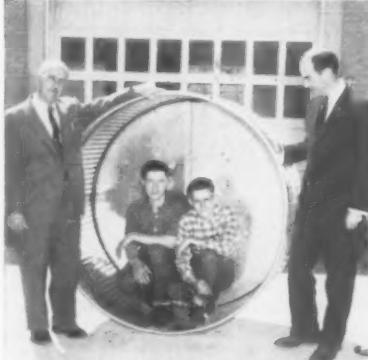
The Rotary Club of CALCUTTA presented to the State the entire machinery of the clinic which includes completely equipped rooms for treatment by electro-, hydro-, and physiotherapy; observation beds; and an air-condi-

tioned operating theater. The Club, having completed this scheme, now directs its attention and energy to some other field of Community Service where it can successfully be applied and where it is badly needed."

**Blueberries  
in Vermont**

Local folks driving by the old but well-kept brick schoolhouse in WALLINGFORD, Vt., a few weeks ago wondered if the local Rotary Club suddenly had soared in membership. Instead of the usual 45 who meet every Monday evening in the schoolhouse where Rotary's Founder, Paul P. Harris, received his early education, there were more than 100 men this day. All were Rotarians of District 787 attending a special meeting which, because of its success this year, will probably be repeated for many years to come. They had gathered on this final day of the 1957-58 Rotary year to see their District Governor G. Stewart Bennett, of MANCHESTER, Vt., turn over the District gavel to his successor, Alexander Rennie, Jr., of CONCORD, N. H. For some it was the

Photo: Clinton Democrat



*"Why do you need a stock tank?" Student Joe Schmidt (left, inside tank) gave the best answer in essay form. Patrick Camden was runner-up. Asking the question was the Rotary Club of Clinton, Mo., whose 1957-58 President and Rural-Urban Chairman, respectively, Harold Karr (left) and Kenneth Hurt, flank the first prize: a stock tank.*

first trip to the tiny schoolhouse dedicated as the Paul Harris Memorial Building by Rotarians of their District.

Before dinner, the old building, built by Paul's great-grandfather 150 years ago, rang with Rotary song. Just before dessert was served, William Wedwaldt, then President of the WALLINGFORD Rotary Club (the Rotary Club of WEST RUTLAND, Vt., co-sponsored the event) told the story of Paul Harris' first meal in WALLINGFORD, when, as a boy, he came to live with his grandparents. It con-

sisted of blueberries, biscuits, and milk. Some years later, Paul told Rotarian Raymond C. Taft, who now lives in the house where Paul was reared, about the meal. On a subsequent visit, Paul was the guest of Rotarian Taft, who led him straight to the familiar surroundings of the kitchen and placed before Paul a heaping bowl of blueberries. The dessert at this recent Rotary gathering? Blueberries.

**& Habla Ud.  
Español?**

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., is about 140 miles north of the border between Mexico and the United States. But in Texas, that distance is only a couple of good jackrabbit jumps. So close, in fact, do the 215 Rotarians of this city feel to their neighbors to the south that they include a short Spanish lesson in each edition of *The Pilot*, their Club bulletin. In Lesson 31, for example, which appeared in a recent issue, Club members were given ten new words to add to their Spanish vocabulary, five sentences for translation, five questions in Spanish, and a Spanish proverb: *No hay humo sin fuego* (Where there is smoke there is fire).

**Publicity for  
Palembang**

PALEMBANG, largest city in SUMATRA, INDONESIA, is a major trade center and has been ever since ships of the Dutch East India Company first stopped here in 1617. Today it is a major commercial center for oil and rubber. In the second-anniversary edition of *Panorama Stanvac*, a house organ of a large oil-refining firm located there, the PALEMBANG Rotary Club was the subject of a four-page article. A good portion of the piece told about the activities of the 48-member Club. The major ones: co-sponsorship of a fund



*Powder Puff Derby contestant Mrs. Aileen Saunders, of El Cajon, Calif., lands in Tyler, Tex., to deliver greetings from her sponsor, the Rotary Club of Tijuana, Mexico, to President M. S. Davis, of the Tyler Rotary Club. He gave her a rose bouquet.*

drive to aid crippled children; help in establishing a neighborhood playground; participation in a District-wide scholarship plan which this year provided three Burmese students with several months of training in crippled-children care; and a vocational-information program for local youth.

#### **Derby Days Down South**

returned to COVINGTON, Ga., this year. While the participants plied hammers, saws, wrenches, and paintbrushes in garage and basement workshops, the 43 Rotarians of this lumber and textile town aroused interest in the event through newspaper and radio publicity, and even a decorated motorcade which honked its way through COVINGTON and near-by communities. The Club sent winner Steve Biggers to compete in the national championship event in AKRON, OHIO (an Indiana boy won it). Such was the success of the local event that COVINGTON Rotarians have already told derby-minded youngsters to polish up their mounts for next year.

#### **Terrestrial Moby Dick**

On a Summer day when the breeze kicks up whitecaps on the Tasmanian Sea, there is always a large group of people gathered on a rocky ledge on the outskirts of KIAMA, AUSTRALIA, a town of 4,000 people 75 miles south of SYDNEY. Cameras poised, they wait expectantly for the sea to roar through an underground tunnel worn by the waves and explode upward at their feet in a geyser which thrills (and sometimes sprays) tourists of all ages. Locally, the site is known as the Blow Hole, and a color transparency of the geyser at its zenith (about 100 feet) is one of the high lights of a slide program which the Rotary Club of KIAMA recently sent to some Rotary Clubs in India, Great Britain, Germany, the United States, Japan, and The Netherlands. A 20-minute script accompanies the slides. The 42 KIAMI Rotarians produced the show and are circulating it in appreciation for the many Rotary visitors from abroad who have told them about their countries in word and picture.

#### **Hirsute Week in Suffolk**

Many motorists passing through SUFFOLK, VA., a few months ago did a double-take as they drove down Main Street, not sure whether they had, like Alice in Wonderland, stepped into some strange world. Indeed, they well might have stepped into the pages of history, which is what the residents of this Virginia town did in commemoration of the 350th anniversary of their city. In 1608, Captain John Smith sailed up the Nansemond River to Dumpling Island, and that event, say Suffolks, marks the beginning of their city. So, for a full week Rotarians and other citizens celebrated. An edict of the festival committee that all males old enough to grow them wear beards was so well observed that, during the

After an 11-year lapse, the All-American Soap Box Derby



Photo: *Guardian-Patriot*

**Host to 120 Girl Guides is the Rotary Club of Charlottetown, P.E.I., Canada.** Left to right are Rotarian Frank MacKinnon; Annette Blake, Edinburgh, Scotland; Margaret Hargreaves, Lacombe, Alta., Canada; Carol Bruch, Winnebago, Ill.; and the President of the Rotary Club, Russell E. Seller.



Photo: Kosman

**Beautiful courier of greetings from the Rotary Club of Lima, Peru, is Miss Beatriz Boluarte, of that city, who represented her country in the Miss Universe Beauty Pageant. Accepting is H. Milton Van Dyke, President of the Rotary Club of Long Beach, Calif., where 53 Pageant girls were guests.**



**Rotarians of Hoxie, Kans., slipped into the rôles of Mark Twain characters in this two-act operetta about the adventures of Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn. The Club-sponsored show netted \$178, which was given to hospital, school, and Boy Scout funds. In this photo, Tom, Ben Rogers, and Joe Harper whitewash the famous fence.**



**A few months ago more than 9,800 members became Past Presidents of their Rotary Clubs. In Hawthorne, Calif., then President Calvin Baker was ushered out of office on a puppet stage. His wife, Mickey (right), also got into the act. At the left is Jack Smallsey. Quipped President Baker: "Rotary surely cuts all of us down to size!"**



**Touring a manufacturing plant in Ukiah, Calif., are these international students from the University of California in Berkeley. The local Rotary Club invited 21 students representing 16 countries to spend a week-end with members and their families. Besides local sight-seeing tours, the group motored into the famous redwood forests and attended a Saturday-night dinner and dance with their Rotarian hosts.**



**INDIA.** While the fishermen cast their nets, their children are safe and well fed in this nursery school sponsored by the Rotary Club of Berhampore. The Club also sponsors a health center for children, youth festivals, and a football team for needy teen-age boys.



**CANADA.** This check for \$1,000 from Rotarians of Campbell River will help build a local centennial park in observance of British Columbia's 100th anniversary this year. Left to right are Centennial Commissioner Skip Mac-Donald, 1957-58 Club President Jack W. Baikie, Treasurer Walter McClean.



**JAPAN.** In celebration of its first anniversary, the Rotary Club of Toyohashi-North placed this monument on the lawn in front of the Toyohashi Railroad Station. Inscribed on the plaque is The Four-Way Test. The entire Club attended the recent unveiling.



**U.S.A. International Service with a bounce!** Rotarians of Maywood, Ill., sent new basketballs to the YMCA in Caracas, Venezuela, recently, which has expanded to 20 branches in that growing city. Forming the hoop is Rotarian Otto Dillner. Club member Frank E. Brence gets ready to score.



Rotarians and wives of Van Wert, Ohio, recalled "the good old days" in a recent garden party. A Charleston contest, drill practice for World War I veterans, and prizes for the best costumes made many merry moments.



**Dedication of a diminutive Chapel of Peace in the Children's Fairyland in Oakland, Calif., was highlighted by a 30-voice children's choir. Local Rotarians donated the garden (see item).**

big week, the town looked like an animated ad for a well-known cough drop. Appropriately, an organization called "Brothers of the Brush" flourished briefly. Today, however, chins are smooth and SUFFOLK citizens have put away vintage clothes for another time.

#### Teamwork in Tarkio

Four 50-foot lots long vacant on the corner of Maple Street and Highway 59 in TARKIO, Mo., hummed with the noise of construction activity recently. Sparked by a fund-raising campaign of the TARKIO Rotary Club and donations from its members, local organizations and individuals got behind the Club's community-park project and helped set it in motion. With two-thirds of the needed \$6,760 in hand, work began on landscaping the lots, paving two hard-surfaced tennis courts, and installing playground equipment, fences, and bleachers. The Club, which hopes to install lights on the courts in the future, raised \$1,200 in the last two years by staging an "All-Sports Night." Held in the local college gymnasium, it included exhibitions of tumbling, swimming, tennis, volleyball; and a basketball game between the all-star high-school basketball team and the Tarkio College girls team.

#### Eight Clubs Mark 25th Year

Eight Rotary Clubs observe the 25th anniversary of their charters this month. Congratulations! They are OTLEY, ENGLAND; CHINGFORD, ENGLAND; CURA-CAUTIN, CHILE; LUDINGTON, MICH.; ROSENDALE, ENGLAND; SAN RAFAEL, ARGENTINA; COALVILLE, ENGLAND; and WEST MEMPHIS, ARK.

#### Chapel in Fairyland

In OAKLAND, CALIF., there is a new addition to the whimsical Children's Fairyland in Lakeside Park. It is the Children's Chapel of Peace, a child-sized house of worship. The chapel has nine beautiful stained-glass windows, six tiny hand-worked pews, and a small pipe organ. A memorial garden and fountain, donated by Rotarians of OAKLAND, who led in establishing the Fairyland several years ago, makes the chapel a restful spot amidst the gayety and excitement of the park, which is filled with large Mother Goose figures. The chapel project was initiated by the OAKLAND Junior Women's Club. The 12-by-24-foot building, with its vaulted ceiling and steeple of a traditional early American architecture (see photo), was completed in 1957.

#### Paper and Pen Handy?

Rotarians of LOCUST VALLEY, N. Y., discovered a secondary interest in their International Service activities recently. As a result of a talk by one of their fellows, a philatelist, a member suggested that the Club save all stamps on letters received from abroad and display them once a year. And so they do. The Club, says a spokesman, welcomes any correspondence which will further its International

Service program. And if the postage enhances the stamp display . . . well, that's good too.

#### Boston's Beans Are Good Too!

An institution similar in function to the Citizenship Training

Group, an affiliate of the Boston Juvenile Court sponsored by the Rotary Club of BOSTON, Mass., is now operating in HILO, HAWAII. The idea bridged the distance between Massachusetts and Hawaii via Luman N. Nevels, Jr., an honorary Rotarian of HILO. The jurist was so impressed with the work of the Boston clinic in rehabilitating juvenile offenders that he successfully campaigned for funds to start a similar clinic in the Islands.

#### Recreation Salutes . . .

Every year the National Recreation Association of the

United States awards individual and unit citations for "outstanding service to the field of recreation." This year four Rotary Clubs and 14 Rotarians were so honored. The Rotary Club of WOODSTOCK, Vt., built and maintains a skating rink for the community. This year members built a community swim-

Photo: Hokkai Times



A modern design of an old instrument for telling time adds beauty and interest to a plaza in Sapporo, Japan. The local Rotary Club donated the sundial in observance of its recent 25th anniversary. The project cost \$750.

ming pool and offered to pay its operating expenses for five years. The Rotary Club of SHIVELY, Ky., helped establish a youth club, supports a model park, sponsored group flights of teenage "ambassadors of goodwill" to Cuba and Mexico, and organizes the local Christmas recreation program.

Rotarians of CADILLAC, Mich., donated a used school bus to provide transportation to a beach near their city, and also spearheaded a fund drive which resulted in two new baseball diamonds for CADILLAC. Rotarians of TIPP CITY, OHIO, were honored for providing leadership needed to boost the total recreational program of their community.

The 14 Rotarians who received cita-

## Meals on Wheels

SOMETIMES today an automobile will stop in front of a modest bungalow in Port Adelaide, Australia. Three women carrying bright aluminum canisters will walk to the front door, ring the bell, walk in, and greet an elderly woman who will be sitting in a wheel chair before a table set with plate, bowl, and utensils. The driver will unscrew the lids of the containers and the two women will serve the woman a hot meal of soup, meat, potatoes, two other vegetables, and dessert. The driver will replace the lids, and, with a few cheery words, the trio will be on its way to the next home.

The meal is the central part of a unique scheme to provide cheer and good nourishment to hundreds of aged and infirm citizens who by choice or necessity live in their homes. Its name: Meals on Wheels.

Its institution in Port Adelaide and suburbs is the work of kindly, silver-haired Miss Doris Taylor, a woman who, even though confined to a wheel chair herself, has worked with mounting problems of an aging population for many years. The idea of "homes for the aged" seems quite wrong to her. "For one reason," she explains, "the ratio of the aged to the working-aged group grows smaller every year, making it almost physically impossible to provide enough homes and train personnel to staff them. And," she adds, "any community which segregates a large group of its people is unhealthy, unbalanced. The community needs its aged people as much as they need—and want—their community."

Much to her distress, she found that hundreds of old people were being committed to mental hospitals because of some mental instability. After a few weeks of nourishing

food, many became quite well. The solution to this and many other geriatric problems, she reasoned, was to provide proper meals to such needy people . . . in their homes.

She outlined her scheme to the local newspaper, rented a hall and told the story before a group of the South Australian Pensioners' League, and, later, to representatives of all local social-welfare organizations. They liked the idea. In a short time they had set up a provisional administration, written a constitution for the organization, cleared a path through Government regulations and tax matters, and successfully urged the City Council to donate land and erect a kitchen. On August 9, 1954, in vacuum containers which had arrived from England just three days before, hot meals were delivered to eight patients.

Today there are kitchens operating in several areas of Port Adelaide. The Prospect kitchen was built and donated by the 49 Prospect Rotarians at a cost of approximately \$8,400. Most of the kitchens have been built by volunteer labor and financed by volunteer subscription. The distribution teams—two servers and one driver, who work three hours every two weeks—are volunteers, as are scores of people who buy and prepare the food and handle administrative details.

In the first 3½ years of the plan, 66,000 meals were served to people of 123 suburbs in the metropolitan area. Doctors and district nurses have reported that every person getting the hot meals has shown some improvement, and in some cases the improvement has been dramatic. But most dramatic, perhaps, is the small charge per meal—about 25 cents in U. S. currency—which enables the program to benefit so many.

Photo: Adelaide News



Inspecting a model of the kitchen built by the Rotary Club of Prospect, Australia, for the local Meals on Wheels plan are H. MacDonald Donaldson, then Club President, and the Minister for Education, Baden Pattinson.

# Rot(air)ians

*There's room for fellowship and service in the wild blue yonder.*

**I**N recent years man has flown farther, faster, and higher than ever before. Some military planes fly at twice the speed of sound. Commercial jet air liners now on order will speed from New York to Paris in seven and one-half hours. Private flying, boosted by hundreds of small-plane owners who go for an air jaunt as casually as their grandfathers saddled their horses, is soaring in popularity.

Thus in this Air Age it is not unusual that—two years ago—a new kind of Rotary Club Committee was born in Glendale, Calif.—an Aviation Committee. When it was formed, there were already more than 4,200 privately owned aircraft in Los Angeles County, three of which are owned and flown by Glendale Rotarians. Members Willard E. Hagelin and George R. Postle launched the idea of an Aviation Committee, and fellow Club members were quick to accept it when the two men produced a sizable list of possible activities for such a Committee:

**Inter-Club visitations.** Flights within a 150-mile radius of Glendale are easy as pie, the Committee reported. The members select a Club within a few miles of an airport, telephone the President of that Club, and a couple of members of the host Club drive to the field to meet them. On the first such trip, three Glendale Rotarians flew several members to Oxnard, Calif. They landed within

minutes of their estimated arrival time, were met at the airport by Oxnard Rotarians (see photo).

In the same year, 15 Glendale Rotarians flew to Indio, Calif., in Club members' light planes, taking as their guest O. D. A. ("Ollie") Oberg, of Sydney, Australia, then First Vice-President of Rotary International. Arriving on the day of Indio's annual Date Festival, the men were met by a colorful group of 47 Indio Rotarians, all dressed in Oriental costume for the local event.

**Fellowship flights.** "For many who have not flown much," says Rotarian Postle, "this is a unique way of getting acquainted. We pilots have a saying that 'if a person hasn't flown in a small plane, he just hasn't flown.'

**Civil Defense.** The Committee has notified the local Civil Defense, fire, and police departments that the flying members of the Club are at their service in case of emergency. Light-plane pilots often carry out valuable services in times of disaster, acting as search units, and transporting food, medicine, water, and personnel.

**Business flying.** Increasing rapidly, the Committee reported. Privately owned airplanes carry more people and fly about three times as many air-miles as all United States commercial air lines combined. Business uses of light planes vary from delivering critically needed parts to fence inspecting on large ranches.

Photo: Rotarian George R. Postle



*Landing at Oxnard, Calif., on their first inter-Club visit by air, Glendale Rotarians are met by their hosts. On the parking strip are (left to right) Rotarians Postle, Hagelin, Conroy, Brown, Hagen, Moore, Offutt, and Parsons.*

tions are Medill Blair, FALLSINGTON, PA.; Kirk S. Nevin, GREENSBURG, PA.; Theodore McKinney, PALM SPRINGS, CALIF.; J. Gordon Roberts, ELKHORN, NEBR.; Leland S. Westerman, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.; Ellis H. Hatton, CHILLICOTHE, OHIO; Maynard C. Kiser, TIPP CITY, OHIO; Walter Wessman, OAK PARK, ILL.; Robert M. Smith, KENOSHA, WIS.; William Menhennet, MESA, ARIZ.; Harry Frost, RENO, NEV.; William T. Caswell, AUSTIN, TEX.; Leodel Coleman, STATESBORO, GA.; and Arthur W. Olson, HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.

## **And There Was Light**

The people of BRUGES, a tourist and manufacturing center of Belgium, had expectantly awaited the completion of their city's new street-lighting system. And on the day ten Rotary couples from NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT, ENGLAND, visited the city en route to the BRUSSELS World's Fair, the day when the lights were officially to be turned on was still a week hence. But in honor of the visitors, city officials switched on the lights and gave the party a long-to-be-remembered tour of BRUGES' streets and canals.

Members of the Rotary Club of SANDOWN, neighbors of NEWPORT Rotarians on the ISLE OF WIGHT, have "adopted" children in the County Council homes in RYDE and visit them at Christmas time with gifts. Recently they took the children on a sight-seeing trip about their island. They spread a picnic luncheon at BRIGHSTONE, and took them to a special performance of the sea lions at the zoo and to the theater in the evening.

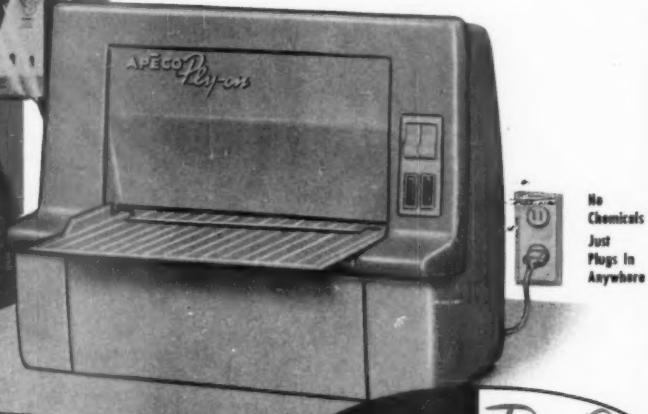
## **32 New Clubs in Rotary World**

Since last month's listing of new Clubs in this department, Rotary has entered 32 more communities in many parts of the world. The new Clubs (with their sponsors in parentheses) are Tulua (Cali), Colombia; Bar-sur-Aube (Troyes), France; Gela (Caltanissetta), Italy; Termini Imerese (Palermo), Italy; Wankie (Bulawayo), Southern Rhodesia; Royal Forest of Dean, England; Bow, England; Taejon, Korea; Vojens (Haderslev), Denmark; Bayreuth (Nuremberg), Germany; Stavanger Vest (Stavanger), Norway; Sapiranga (Novo Hamburgo), Brazil; Campbelltown (Camden), Australia; Barbacena, (Belo Horizonte), Brazil; Estreito (Florianópolis), Brazil; Buckie, Scotland; Wickford, England; West Lake (Lake Charles), La.; Campinas-Norte (Campinas), Brazil; Omi-hachiman (Kyoto, Otsu, and Hikone), Japan; Volterra (Pisa), Italy; Chauvailles et La Clayette (Paray-le-Monial et du Charollais), France; Villa Gobernador Galvez (Rosario Sud), Argentina; Caixa do Sul Cinquentenario (Caixa do Sul), Brazil; Eidsvoll (Lillestrøm), Norway; Châtillon-sur-Seine (Dijon), France; Kanta-Hollola (Salpausselkä), Finland; Basse Terre (Pointe-à-Pitre), Guadeloupe; San Miguel Allende (Querétaro), Mexico; Belo Horizonte-Oeste (Belo Horizonte), Brazil; Ceará-Mirim (Natal), Brazil; Pointe-Noire (Bangui), French Equatorial Africa.



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**Re: Highly Organized Sports for Small Boys?**

stone in my grandson's "growing up" when I ask, "Got many hits today?" and

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## Re: Highly Organized Sports for Small Boys?

*I'm for Them—They Teach Reality*

[Continued from page 18]

that this present-day educational policy creates. That accounts for its tremendous acceptance by boys and parents.

*Objection:* "The program calls for the playing of championships, and such championships include experiences of unsatisfactory emotional stresses and physiological strains."

*Rebuttal:* Never was I in such an emotional "tizzle" competing for my grammar school in sports as I was playing a violin solo at the Hawthorne Grammar School graduation ceremonies. Dr. Arthur Esslinger, Director of the U. S. Army physical-education program during World War II and now director of the physical-education department at the University of Oregon,

made a study of this particular problem and reached the general conclusion that there never has been conclusive information regarding the effect of emotional stress that is indiscreetly blamed upon competitive athletics. Crying is an emotional outlet, and butterflies in the stomach come to most of us before any important event. If parents and educators consider this bad, what are we going to do when your boy cries because he "flunked" spelling or received a "B" instead of an "A," whichever be his goal? Shall we take him out of spelling class?

Is emotional stress peculiar only to competitive sports?

I can recognize an important mile-

stone in my grandson's "growing up" when I ask, "Get many hits today?" and he can reply with equal detachment, "Naw," or, "Two or three." I know he is reacting to the teaching of the game: "To take success in normal stride and to learn all is not lost in defeat." If there is a show of egotism or utter despair, what a wonderful opportunity for the parent to use this natural situation to teach a lesson to the child's ultimate benefit. In this way can emotional stability be nurtured. When the educator speaks of teaching sportsmanship in an atmosphere where it is of no consequence if you lose, where is the test? If there is no desire to win, how can it be a challenge to one's sense of sportsmanship?

As for "physiological strains": The American Medical Association is on record as stating that exercise, no matter how strenuous, cannot hurt a normal heart. Orthopedists say that the bones grow stronger when placed under stress;

## WHERE THE BORDER'S A BRIDGE

*In a barranca Mexico-U.S.A. bonds are firmed.*



*Rotarians of Calexico, California, and Mexicali, Mexico, meet at the border as part of the Cavalcade ceremonies.*

IT'S cavalcade time again in the Imperial Valley of southeastern California. On October 10-12 the 19th annual International Desert Cavalcade of this fertile irrigated region will tell, in story and song, folk dancing and pageantry, the romantic saga of this once-uninhabited and waterless area. It's a big show that unites the talents of rancher and schoolteacher, store clerk and civic official. And many a Rotarian helps by donning a costume, mounting a horse, or planning an event.

Why do we call it an "international" cavalcade? Because it is. Its participants live side by side along the Mexican-U.S.A. border, where Calexico, California, and Mexicali, Mexico, are divided by a boundary that separates territory,

not people. In the Imperial Valley, on the American side, are the Rotary Clubs of El Centro, Holtville, Brawley, and Calexico; on the Mexican side, in the Mexicali Valley, is the 56-man Rotary Club of Mexicali. Rotary meetings in Mexicali are liberally sprinkled with Imperial Valley Rotarians "making up" their attendance, and Mexicali Rotarians cross over on our side just as often.

The cavalcade is another example of our view of the border as a bridge, not a barrier. The school children's parade, made up of marchers of both nations, begins in Calexico and winds its way across the border into Mexicali. There is no greater thrill, nor a more concrete demonstration of the good neighborliness, than to see these children of two nations in a single parade sharing the streets of both countries in a common celebration. In the feature parade, too, horsemen, floats, and even military

units march through the two towns—with no thought of the border as a line that divides. For us it's a line that joins.

The cavalcade's chuck-wagon breakfast—bacon, eggs, beans, and steaming-hot coffee—brings us all together again in the *barranca*, the huge natural amphitheater in which the pageant is staged. Our tables are hay bales and our seats are wagon tongues, and in the cool, crisp air of a desert morning, residents of two nations add new ties to their friendly bonds.

This valley show has been called "one of the great native pageants in America." It is that—and more. It is a thrilling spectacle. It is a force for better understanding between Mexico and the United States. It is international friendship and goodwill at work.

—WILLIAM G. DUFLICK  
*Rotarian, El Centro, Calif.*

*Schoolboys of Mexicali make up this drum and bugle corps in the Cavalcade's international parade of school children. The marchers cross the border to parade in both Calexico and Mexicali.*



that is why activities on apparatus that requires hanging and climbing are advocated. How, then, can competition adversely affect a normal boy? Educators advocate baseball at the fourth-grade level (9 years old). If it is acceptable in the curriculum, why is it harmful to the healthy boy participating in, say, Little League? Perhaps some psychic force relays a message to the heart and bones which react favorably or adversely depending upon in which program the boy is participating.

**Objection:** The program "provides boys with awards and equipment which are contrary to normal educational and recreational policies."

**Rebuttal:** Does anyone ever remember receiving an award at any age and remember its having an adverse effect? If this objection has merit, then you must take a stand against "gold stars" for arithmetic and certificates for scholastic achievement. Can one gain a "swelled head" only in athletics? Now that I think of it, I haven't seen miniature footballs dangling from the vests of any of the old-time players, but I have noticed a few Phi Beta Kappa keys. Self-satisfaction is still the intrinsic reward of success.

Now, are uniforms bad for boys? Uniforms can be a symbol of a goal to be achieved. Too many youth-activity associations measure the success of their movements in terms of the number participating. There has been a gradual lowering of standards until today little attention is paid to living up to the code. A boy can set up his own pattern of behavior and still belong. The uniform offers an opportunity for parents to insist that a boy earn the right to wear it. This means that he must assume his share of the responsibilities in the home, must keep regular hours, and train to be fit so that he may reach his highest potential.

**Objection:** "The . . . movement does not provide the sound selection of team members or coaches who are given the responsibility of shaping the character of our boys at a critical time of their young lives."

**Rebuttal:** My fellow Rotarians who manage our entry in the East Spartan League of Fresno will be surprised to learn that they are not qualified to handle our group of boys. Certainly poor leadership is going to be evident in spots, but this can be corrected if there is proper leadership at the top of the local leagues.

\* \* \*

#### *Some last words:*

Boys are going to compete, whether they are organized or not. We have no football program for small boys in Fresno, but that does not keep boys of one grade school from picking up a team to play against a gang from another school,

minus proper equipment, playing conditions, and adult leadership.

Many boys are through with education when they reach 16. If it were not for small-boy sports programs, many youths would never experience the satisfaction of playing sports for "keeps."

Howard Holman, another Rotarian and Fresno's director of education, notes that over the years the leaders in student affairs of our high schools have been products of Little League. "With the advent of television," he says, "34 percent of the scheduled games in the elementary schools were forfeited for nonappearance and only six players were required to be present to start the game. During this same period, not one of the 180 Little League games was forfeited for nonappearance." This indicates that youth wants competition patterned after the heroes of their sport. Well-organized, identifiable teams are sufficiently attractive to overcome the lure of television—and this is good.

You cannot strengthen the weak by weakening the strong, and that is what foes of highly organized sports are advocating. From the crucible of competitive sports, with their emotional stress and demand for maximum effort, can be molded the character traits and physical habits of enduring value.

Bud Wilkinson, famed coach, in speaking of the football system at Oklahoma, made this pertinent remark: "If you're

going to be a champion, you must be willing to pay a greater price than your opponents will ever pay." This is the point parents should make to their children if they want to prepare them for a competitive society. Sports programs offer soil in which to plant this seed.

Some parents worry because their boy aspires only to be a Babe Ruth, a Mickey Mantle, or a Wyatt Earp. What more healthy sign of a normal boy could we ask for? When he becomes a man, his interest will change.

Finally, it must be remembered that the I. Q. doesn't measure moral or physical courage. To what avail intelligence without these attributes? Athletics calls for the greatest effort the individual can make, otherwise it is not accepted. Coach Wilkinson again makes the point: "There must be a willingness to compete when the chips are down. Some people don't want to pay this price. I've no objection to them, but I don't want them around because you are not going to win with them."

What kind of a test is it where no one fails? We must reevaluate the consequences of the present anticompetitive educational philosophy; it is not sound.

We should realize that when we fail to win a game, we fail to meet a standard. Deny this and we deny the world as it is. We cannot afford the luxuries of rewards for those who do not merit them.

## Re: Highly Organized Sports for Small Boys?

### *I Oppose Them—in Some Aspects*

[Continued from page 19]

in another State under lights and before a large crowd. It is not surprising that two members of the team required confinement and rest under the care of a doctor.

By and large, physical-education authorities do not favor the promotion of highly organized sports for children under junior-high-school age.

In May, 1953, some 40 representatives of professional and lay organizations and agencies vitally interested in program planning of games and sports for boys and girls of elementary-school age met in Washington, D. C., to discuss various aspects of the problem. The conference was sponsored by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers; the National Recreation Association; the American Recreation Society; the Society of State Directors of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation; and the Department of Elementary School Principals of the National Education Association. Also present were representatives of Little League Base-

ball, Pop Warner Football, and Biddy Basketball. After a full day of discussion, five broad principles, criteria, and bases for planning programs for children aged 6 to 12 were developed.

Two of these principles are pertinent here:

1. Competition is inherent in the growth and development of the child, and, depending upon a variety of factors, will be harmful or beneficial to the individual.

2. Adequate competitive programs organized on neighborhood and community levels will meet the needs of these children. State, regional, and national tournaments and bowl, charity, and exhibition games are not recommended for these age groups.

Some outstanding physicians have advised against contact sports for this age group. Psychiatrists have also had their say. It has been pointed out that the members of the team may be just as seriously affected from cases of a "swelled head" as those who wanted

to play on the team but who lacked the skill at that age and suffered the disappointment of becoming side-line spectators.

Dr. Thomas E. Shaffer, Ohio State University pediatrician, told the Ohio State Medical Society that Little League "often" causes harm because the children feel it's more important to win a game than to have fun. Parents sometimes foster this notion. There is, for example, the true story of the mother who came down out of the stands to slap her son who let a ball go through his legs, thereby letting in the winning run. Another incident which received considerable publicity involved a lad whose father made him walk home from a game because he muffed a fly ball.

There are those who claim that parents are much more difficult to control at these games than players. Could it be that their interest goes beyond parental pride? Does the possibility of having a highly paid professional athlete in the family affect their otherwise good judgment?

In condemning "highly organized" sports for boys 8 to 12, I do not condemn all sports and games for them. On the contrary, I strongly favor them, and more of them. The public park and recreation departments in hundreds of cities have been promoting baseball, basketball, and other sports for years and in most cases are doing an excellent job.

The Union County Park Commission, Union County, New Jersey, has promoted a youth-baseball program for more than 30 years. For the last 20 years it has had the co-operation of the Union County Baseball Association. Under this program approximately 900 boys a year have been playing regularly scheduled games in 52 teams. No parental pressures are allowed to interfere. The games for the younger age group are scheduled in the mornings and early afternoons while dad is at work and mom is busy with the housework. The 13-, 14-, 15-, and 16-year-age groups play twilight ball and at these games parents are spectators. With the exception of protesting an umpire's decision now and then, they seldom get involved with the action on the field.

Also—and this is important—the boys in the younger brackets in the Union County Park program are equipped only with caps and tee shirts carrying the names of their teams. Not until they reach the older age level do they receive the complete regulation uniform.

Instead of spending large sums for special fields and equipment for a limited group of boys, communities achieve more when they allocate the funds to the total recreation needs of the community and to the needs of all age groups and both sexes.

Please let no one think that I am opposed to the promotion of competitive sports for children. Quite the reverse is

## Rotary Foundation Contributions

SINCE the report in the last issue of Rotary Clubs that have contributed to The Rotary Foundation on the basis of \$10 or more per member, 34 Clubs have become 100 percenters for the first time. (This brings the total first-time 100 percenters since July 1, 1957, to 449.) As of August 19, 1958, \$564,917 had been received since July 1, 1957. The latest first-time 100 percent contributors (with Club membership in parentheses) are:

### ARGENTINA

Carlos Pellegrini (22).

### AUSTRALIA

Crookwell (22).

### BRAZIL

Pádua (15); São Cristovão (67); São José dos Campos (36); Varginha (27).

### DENMARK

Brande (23); Vejen (26); Vejle (43).

### FRANCE

Deauville (24); Denain-Bouchain (21); La Rochelle (37).

### INDIA

Shillong (22); Itwari (Nagpur) (30); Tiruchirappalli (39).

### ITALY

Caltanissetta (33).

### JAPAN

Takeda (20); Karatsu (28); Ishioka (22); Iizaka (30); Furukawa (25); Aioi (26).

### MEXICO

Magdalena (21).

### THE NETHERLANDS

Baarn-Soest (24); Vlaardingen (21).

### NORWAY

Flekkefjord (23); Larvik (47); My-sen (23); Sandefjord (42).

### SWEDEN

Stockholm-Essinge (26); Boras Ostra (29); Göteborg-Gamlestaden (28).

### UNITED STATES

West Van Nuys, Calif. (22); Brighton, Colo. (39). \* \* \*

Clubs which have attained more than 100 percent status in contributions to The Rotary Foundation since July 1, 1957:

### 200 Percenters

Las Condes, Chile (28); North Side (Pittsburgh), Pa. (90); São Paulo, Brazil (248); Washington, N. J. (43); Ogden, Utah (169); Regina, Sask., Canada (165).

### 300 Percenters

New Haven, Conn. (220); Honolulu, Hawaii (226).

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true. I believe that there is a time and place for supervised play and recreation and that it ought to cover all the sports I have mentioned, including boxing to a limited degree for boys 8 to 12 if it is restricted to neighborhood and community levels and kept free from commercialization and exploitation. Under those conditions I think small boys ought to be encouraged to compete and to compete hard.

Many prominent figures in the field of professional sport have issued state-

ments and written articles on the merits of these superorganized activities for the little fellows. After reading and hearing their arguments, I favor the stand taken by Tommy Henrich, former New York Yankee outfielder and coach for the erstwhile New York Giants.

After a talk he made before the Rotary Club of Plainfield, New Jersey, about two years ago, he answered a number of questions on the subject and summed it all up with: "Let's give the game back to the kids."

## How's Your Mental Health?

[Continued from page 13]

cases a transfer is a risk. That's the source of the tension. It's the security of a well-carved niche versus the unknown. Coy Burnett, president of the Monolith Portland Cement Company of Los Angeles, who has taken many such risks himself, advises: "Take the risk—but only when you have full confidence that you can get along if you lose."

**Fear of the Slowdown:** Many a middle-aged man in business is afraid he is slowing down, that the next step may be out, not up.

"Fears of a fall-off in performance around the age of 50 are mostly unfounded," says Dr. C. A. D'Alonzo, of Du Pont's medical division. "A man of 55 ought to be just as good as he was at 26. Intellectually he's often much better."

One reason for the prevalent fear of the slowdown is the individual's belief that he will, or must, constantly increase his productivity. Thus when he reaches his optimum and levels off, he mistakenly thinks he's slipping back; actually he's found his cruising speed.

The mistake at this point is to keep gunning the engine. This is how some men burn themselves out, while those who are content with cruising speed go on to more and more achievement.

Dr. Robert Collier Page, formerly chief medical consultant to Standard Oil of New Jersey, said: "An executive is a man who is sensitized to his limitations as well as to his abilities. A true executive in middle years is more sensitized to his limitations than to his abilities. This is what enables him to use his powers with the greatest effectiveness and with the least wear and tear.

"And the irony of it is that the man who realizes his limitations goes further."

**"Is What I'm Doing Worth While?"** Recently the Mental Health Association of Delaware put on billboards ads which asked: "Feeling a little lost?" Many of the troubled people who responded were men lost in the world of business,

not sure quite where they were or where they were going.

"One of the most insidious pressures on a man is uncertainty about the worthwhileness of what he's doing," said the Association's executive director, Merton A. Berger. "In counselling we see the man who is keeping his body, but not his soul, together. He feels he is not making a unique contribution. That's why he's lost."

At the businessmen's seminars of the mental health division at Menninger's, there is much talk of the need to take self-inventory. What is a man's real goal? Dr. Levinson, who conducts the seminars, said: "We often see the man who single-mindedly devotes himself to building up his business. 'When I've achieved success,' he says, 'I'll devote myself to my children, to travel, to all the things I've wanted to enjoy.' But when that day comes, his children have grown up, he doesn't want to travel anymore—his goals have disappeared."

Frequently a man who is aiming at the top realizes that he isn't going to make it. What then? One answer is the success substitute. A man wants to be topnotch at something. If he feels he's not getting anywhere with his company, he may seek fulfillment on the outside. Mr. X felt he was stuck in his bank job—a good, secure job but with no chance of reaching the top. So, via his hobby, he became a top amateur ornithologist. His job gave him income, his hobby satisfaction; together they yielded mental health.

Each individual leads several parallel lives: married life, parental life, business life, travel life, hobby life, sports life, community life, and so on. It makes sense for a man to budget his success as he budgets his money. Enjoy a little at a time. *You can use each day only once.* The businessmen who come to the Menninger seminars know that diversification of investment is good business; among the many things they learn at the seminars is that diversification of interests is good living.

# Opinion

FROM LETTERS, TALKS,  
ROTARY PUBLICATIONS

## 'Support Our Citizenship'

WILLIS E. PENFIELD, Rotarian  
Paper Manufacturer  
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

We should support our citizenship in the same way we support our Rotary membership. We would then be properly informed about our community, and would know the facts. From the investment in our effort, time, and money would come an ability and desire to help. Many Rotarians are supporting their citizenship in that way, but think what would happen to our city and county if even 1,000 people would follow our Rotary plan. Certainly the needs of our community would be met in short order, and we would enjoy the citizenship more than ever.

## Superior Executives Listen

WILLIAM C. JORDAN  
Assistant Superintendent,  
High School  
Highland Park, Michigan

We know that people want to work for positive administrators. They, the workers, want executives who know what they are doing. It is not necessary that the administrators agree with everybody; it is important that the administrator makes up his mind and sticks to it. It is important that all employees feel that they have had a fair hearing. Agreement is not as important as an executive who listens. There are times in the life of a busy executive when he must stop all else and listen intently to somebody about all sorts of irrelevant facts. Few of us are good listeners because we are so busy thinking about what we are going to say next that we don't listen to what is being said to us. Superior executives listen—it is not by chance that top executives are very, very human people. That is how they got there. —From an address before the Rotary Club of Highland Park, Michigan.

## On Being Happy in Rotary

LEONARD J. LEA, Rotarian  
Public-Relations Executive  
Independence, Missouri

If you are successful in your business or profession, it is largely because you learned to like your customers, your town, and your place of business. If you have not learned to like all these things, you haven't learned the secret of success, and you are just clinging to the crumbling edge of a precipice called "Subsistence," with the "Abyss of Failure" under you, waiting for you to lose your hold and fall in. If you are safely established on "Prosperity Heights," it is because you have learned to like your life and the people with whom you live and work. . . .

Try to remember that your friends in Rotary are some of the most able, resourceful, and interesting people in the city. If you like them, your judgment coincides with the best judgment that can be found in the city. If you don't like them, just what is the matter with you? . . . If you have any capacity to be happy, you can be happy in Rotary. If you can't be happy in Rotary, you probably couldn't be happy anywhere.—*From The Rotator, publication of the Rotary Club of Independence, Missouri.*

## A Force for Service

JOHN PAUL LUCAS, JR., Rotarian  
Public-Relations Executive  
Charlotte, North Carolina

Some join [Rotary] because they expect a good meal once a week. In this they may be disillusioned. Others for sordid business reasons. For this they will be forgiven. Yet sooner or later, sipping the pleasant wine of Rotary acquaintance, each will discover what he seeks: the warmth of Rotary fellowship, the wealth of information, the wisdom of a life that is a force for service in a world of forces for self.

## Re: The Return to Slavery

LOYD RING COLEMAN  
Managing Director, Advertising Firm  
Sydney, Australia

Unless we have the courage to work calmly as free men and do not panic over the first evidence of a potential enemy being also able to produce sci-

entific works, we will all of us become public servants and the war will be lost. Individualism, human dignity, compassion, will disappear along with labor unions and all the things we find necessary to our lives.

We have reached our position of superiority by thinking and working as free men. If we return to the slavery of controls and directed labor, we shall lose it.—*From an address before the Rotary Club of North Sydney, Australia.*

## Service above Self

C. L. SHREVE, Rotarian  
Horticulturist  
Branson-Hollister, Missouri

**S**urely most people enjoy giving of their talents.  
**E**ach armed with different abilities and desires.  
**R**eady and willing to share their knowledge.  
**V**arying in manner and capabilities.  
**I** am sure that the combined efforts of  
110 lands  
**C**an accomplish many praiseworthy projects.  
**E**arning a station in the good works of humanity.

**A**fter you reach the height of your ambition,  
**B**attling the raw winds of life.  
**O**verlooking nothing that would be helpful to others.  
**V**alue that you have added through service.  
**E**arnings could be of greater wealth than gold.

**S**o many fields are open in the world affairs,  
**E**ndless planning becomes necessary to maintain peace.  
**L**awmakers and national leaders, if truly service-minded,  
**F**ree from selfish planning, could establish a Rotary world.

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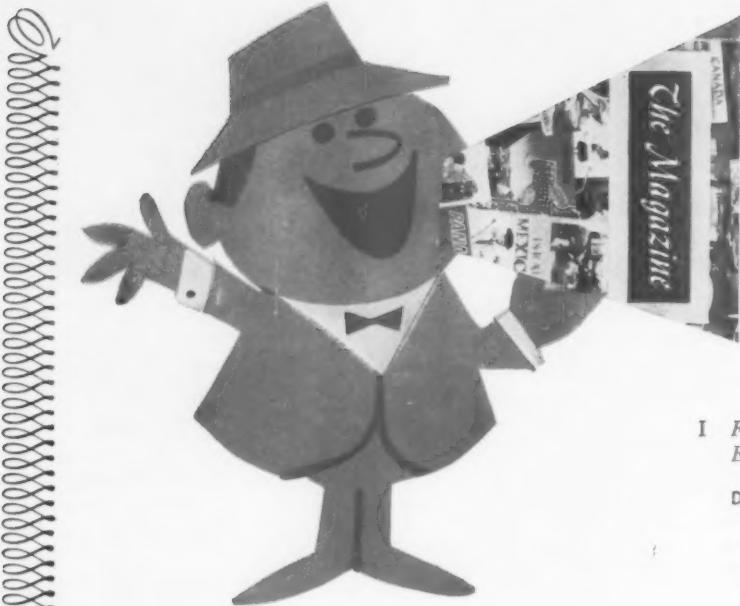
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<input type="checkbox"/> Black Morocco \$6.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Brown Mor. \$6.00	
<input type="checkbox"/> Gold Filled Snap and Clasp \$1.50	<input type="checkbox"/> Gold Filled Snap and Clasp \$1.50	
<input type="checkbox"/> B-pass	<input type="checkbox"/> 12-pass	
<input type="checkbox"/> 16-pass	<input type="checkbox"/> 20-pass	
<b>Rotary Emblem Emboss. Outside</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
23K Gold Inside Emblem <input type="checkbox"/>		



# Presenting:

Here are the Clubs and Districts



ANY thousands of persons each month have the opportunity to read Rotary's Magazine—THE ROTARIAN in English and REVIS-  
TA ROTARIA in Spanish—because of the generosity of Rotary Clubs and of individual Rotarians. They buy special subscriptions for them, motivated by a desire to share their Magazine and the ideals of the organization with others.

These subscriptions increase enormously the range and influence of Rotary's official Magazine. During the 1957-58 Rotary year the number of special subscriptions provided by Rotarians in the United States, Canada, and Bermuda reached the highest point yet—44,000. This is in addition to the 360,000 regular subscriptions which go to Rotarians in 110 countries. Schools, libraries, hospitals, military camps, reading rooms, ships, airplanes, barber shops, honorary members of Rotary Clubs, widows of Rotarians—these and others are all among the recipients of special subscriptions.

The donor is rewarded with the satisfaction of helping another, and the receiver gains inspiration and enlightenment. Perhaps the greatest benefit, however, is the spreading of the Rotary message.

The effort by Rotarians in this regard is gratifying, indeed . . . and the Clubs and Districts which stood highest in giving special subscriptions in 1957-58 is reported here.

## I Five Highest Districts in Total Number of Extra Subscriptions Provided

DISTRICT	NUMBER OF SUBSCRIPTIONS	DISTRICT GOVERNOR
573	1,201	Morris Higley
730	843	A. F. Cooke, Jr.
642	726	C. Don Fuelscher
747	672	George G. Felt
699	655	Edward B. Tait

## II Five Highest Districts in Extra Subscriptions Per Capita

DISTRICT	NUMBER PER CAPITA	DISTRICT GOVERNOR
573	.49	Morris Higley
642	.35	C. Don Fuelscher
730	.32	A. F. Cooke, Jr.
747	.30	George G. Felt
699	.24	Edward B. Tait

## III Five Highest Districts in Total Net Gain of Extra Subscriptions

DISTRICT	TOTAL NET GAIN	DISTRICT GOVERNOR
573	121	Morris Higley
631	118	Harry S. Dietrich
745	83	Chas. R. Meyers
762	83	Wilbur S. Wimmer
751	72	J. Lewis Unsworth

## IV Five Highest Clubs in Total Number of Extra Subscriptions Provided

CLUB	DISTRICT	NUMBER OF SUBSCRIPTIONS
Odessa, Tex.	573	548
Rockford, Ill.	642	492
Santa Barbara, Calif.	524	185
Los Angeles, Calif.	528	149
Vernon, Calif.	530	128

## V Five Highest Clubs in Extra Subscriptions Per Capita

CLUB	DISTRICT	NUMBER PER CAPITA
Odessa, Tex.	573	5.07
Rockford, Ill.	642	2.92
Darby-Lands- downe, Pa.	745	1.83
Lawrenceville, Pa.	730	1.81
Watertown, N. Y.	791	1.56

# THE LEADERS

which stood highest in Special Subscriptions to 'The Rotarian' and 'Revista Rotaria' in 1957-58

## VI Five Highest Clubs in Total Number of Honorary and Special Subscriptions Provided

CLUB	DISTRICT	NUMBER OF SUBSCRIPTIONS
Odessa, Tex.	573	302
Rockford, Ill.	642	125
Lawrenceville, Pa.	730	114
Darby-Landsdowne, Pa.	745	107
Westfield, N. J.	751	104

## VII Five Highest Clubs in Number of Subscriptions to REVISTA ROTARIA Provided

CLUB	DISTRICT	NUMBER OF SUBSCRIPTIONS
Rockford, Ill.	642	367
Odessa, Tex.	573	246
Santa Barbara, Calif.	524	171
Borger, Texas	573	115
Los Angeles, Calif.	528	111

## VIII One Hundred Percent Districts

(Those in which all Clubs provide one or more extra subscriptions.)

### DISTRICT GOVERNOR

506	John M. Larson	640	Frank E. Henderson	757	Louis A. Pardue
508	Arthur D. Barre	642	C. Don Fuelscher	762	Wilbur S. Wimmer
519	Robert C. Hall	644	Ralph Morgan	764	Herbert W. Letts
522	Horace L. Dormody	646	Leslie E. Prehn	767	Clarence M. Abernethy
524	Frank Hornkohl	649	William J. Bach	769	Harry B. Finch
526	Bjarne L. Larsen	651	Willis G. Swartz	771	C. Gordon Maddrey
528	John W. English	654	Clarence P. Ziner	773	W. Eugene Edwards
530	Arthur C. Withrow	656	Donald J. Wickizer	775	Sam M. Smith
534	Harry C. Harper	658	Bernard M. Webb	782	Arthur Johnson
539	Ole Belland	660	Jack D. Zink	787	G. Stewart Bennett
542	Bert Stone	665	Carl A. Lincke	789	Harold F. Lawler
555	Henry Arthur Schade	671	Orrin Nat Dortch	791	Fred T. Boyd
558	C. Collier Smith	678	Charles A. Gearish	793	Kenneth I. Faulkner
561	C. L. Roy Doherty	680	George Payne Cossar	795	Arthur A. Ley
563	Harold K. Douthit	682	Clifford A. Tate		
565	F. L. Simonds	686	Ralph D. Porch		
567	James E. Taylor	688	Charles C. Turner, Jr.		
569	Willis E. Shaffer	696	James B. Keith		
573	Morris Higley	699	Edward B. Tait		
577	O. B. Moody	707	Ivan Percy Brettell		
581	Trent C. Root	709	Chester H. Peterson		
589	Jewel A. Benson	712	Ralph H. Mason		
591	Pat T. Peyton	715	Peter Coccia		
595	Evald C. Bank	723	Vernon B. Hampton		
597	Max R. Clark	725	Charles M. Schmidt		
600	Lester R. Glover	735	Horace A. Kottcamp		
603	Orestes Mitchell, Jr.	737	Michael Kivko		
607	L. F. P. Curry	739	William M. Kishpaugh		
609	Louis W. Shelburne	741	William R. Toewe		
611	Whaley N. Burney	745	Charles R. Meyers		
617	Richard L. Craigo	749	William G. Fiedler		
622	George I. Barnes	751	J. Lewis Unsworth		
629	Frederick B. Wilson	753	Paul M. King		
638	Lloyd R. Hirth	755	F. H. Mansfield		



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## Two-Year Look into Space

[Continued from page 19]

which was to carry 22 pounds of useful payload into an orbit turned out to be just about 22,000 pounds. In other words, in the case of Vanguard you need 1,000 pounds on the launching pad for every pound of useful payload that takes up an orbit. Interestingly enough, Sputnik I had the same weight ratio. The satellite weighed 184 pounds; the take-off weight of the Russian three-stage rocket was 182,000 pounds. (Incidentally, this proves that the Russians are using normal rocket fuels, which is what they themselves have been saying all along.)

Until new and improved fuels come along, which will take two or three years if everything goes well, that ratio of 1,000 to 1 will prevail. It must improve a little if the rockets are very big. And the new fuels now under development are likely to depress the ratio to about 700 to 1 even for rockets of the size of the large missiles of today.

Taking all these facts and considerations together, we can say that within the next two or three years useful payloads up to about two tons can be thrown into orbits around the earth. This means just about everything except a piloted ship which is likely to weigh more than three tons.

In the weight category of less than one ton we can have:

1. Artificial satellites with all kinds of instrumentation to explore space conditions.

2. Almost any kind of animal experiment (American scientists do not want to use dogs as the Russians did but strongly favor monkeys, up to and including a chimpanzee).

3. Satellites which do not do anything specific on their own, but which are very large and therefore easily visible (they probably will take the shape of

balloons which are sent up folded with a pressure cartridge to inflate them when they get into the orbit).

4. Satellites equipped with television cameras. These could not distinguish objects smaller than a few miles in diameter, but this is just what the weathermen need: pictures of the distribution of cloud cover over the whole earth.

In addition to these satellite experiments several other types of experiments can be carried on. A rocket which will put 200 pounds of useful payload into an orbit can also put 20 pounds of payload on the moon.

There will be a number of shots to the moon. They probably will hit. If we are lucky, we shall get one to miss the moon and be pulled around it. Then it will take a course in the general direction of the earth, but miss the earth by thousands of miles. To produce a satellite of the moon is a rather difficult and tricky job and probably will be accomplished mainly by luck.

But with these same rockets something else is possible: you can shoot a moon rocket into space but fire it at a time when the moon is some 80,000 miles from the point of its orbit which the rocket will pass. In that case the top stage and its instrumentation will be caught by the gravitational field of the sun and it will take up an orbit around the sun. It will become a small artificial planet.

These are my prophecies for the next two years:

(a) A large number of very diversified artificial satellites in orbits around the earth.

(b) Several shots to the moon, with an attempt to make a rocket "miss" the moon and thereby make one loop around it.

(c) A small artificial planet.

After that a man will go into an orbit.

Space travel will follow as naturally as air travel followed man's first winged flights.

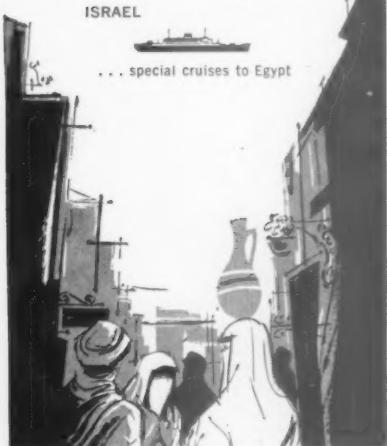
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## Operations Research

[Continued from page 22]

"great chunks of war itself" between opposing forces.

All over the world operations research is taking hold as a vital phase of modern business and industry.

In England each military service maintains operational-research units. And many industries in the United Kingdom are tackling such problems as making fewer shoe sizes fit more feet to reduce stock inventories, improving telephone communications in coal mines to warn of disaster more quickly, speeding estimates on machine-tooling jobs,

reducing labor turnover in oil refineries, and speeding the handling of ore at shipyards.

In Japan, which relies heavily on her railway-transport facilities, a study was made of the time wasted by freight cars standing idle in a marshalling yard of the National Railway Corporation.

Three major points of delay were noted: while cars were waiting to enter a "hump" track, waiting for the rest of the train to be made up after "humping," and waiting for the scheduled departure time. OR found the ideal time required to complete these operations; from that the efficiency of present operations could be compared and suggestions for improvements made.

OR has boomed in Canada, too. Studies have been made of how much to spend on an advertising budget, how to determine sales potential of retail outlets, methods of devising competitive business games of strategy, and manufacturing problems of newsprint paper.

In Italy several major organizations are carrying on operations research, including the Army, Navy, and Air Force, as well as a number of universities, research bureaus, and leading industries like Fiat, Necchi, and Olivetti.

France, too, is busy developing operational-research methods, and in The Netherlands significant research has been conducted on the size systems of ready-made garments. De Bijenkorf, one of the country's large department stores, was dissatisfied with the existing size system. Extensive alterations of clothing were frequently necessary after many sales. The store called in statistical consultants who, for four years, took the 15 most vital measurements of 5,000 women, 30 measurements of 5,000 men. From these figures they computed average body measurements of the population and came up with a complete new system of sizing. It reduced women's dress sizes, for example, to only 14 in number.

Last year the new system went into complete effect and the change is reported to have saved upward of 10 million dollars in The Netherlands.

SOME people have called operations research "mathematical horse sense"; others, "a secret weapon." Regardless of what it is, or how it works, it is being put into use in more and more fields every day by business and industry.

OR has experienced great success in helping executives, both military and civilian, to make decisions through mathematics.

Does this success mean that the executive is on his way out? As one of them said:

"I expect to come to work any day to find my office filled with an electronic brain and a man with an oil can."

But this will never happen. Opsearch is a science. Its only product is research. Scientific research only arrives at conclusions, it never makes decisions. The scientists who developed the atomic bomb didn't say, "Drop it." They merely provided it. Likewise with opsearch. It will not make the decisions—that will still be an executive task.

What OR can do, however, is furnish today's executive with such scientifically accurate data that his chances of being wrong are as remote as man can make them today.

Operations research truly is one of the most forward advances to develop for the business and industry of the world in a long, long time.



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**FOR THOSE WHO WANT MORE . . .**

than mere travel. All the usual fun, sightseeing, plus meetings with people who live and work in the countries. Three European tours in '59; Early Main Tour sailing April 15, 48 days; Main Tour, Europe and Scandinavia, sailing June 10, 48 days. Prices start at \$1873.

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stand for door models. Second K.D. Write for con-  
tainer and ventilated furniture catalog. Dept. R.

**BEVCO** Precision Manufacturing Co.  
832 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

## Your Letters

[Continued from page 2]

pay more, nor do they lower their rates  
to those who should pay less.

Since healthy citizens are as important  
to a nation as educated ones, basic  
medical care should be available to all.  
For those whose emotional constitution  
demands more medical service than that  
required to alleviate suffering and pro-  
long life, special medical service should  
be provided at a fixed fee. How much  
or how little medical service the patient  
desired would then be governed by his  
financial resources.

### Another Memory of Dick

From GERALDINE FITCH, Author  
*Wife of Rotarian*  
Taipei, China

Only recently, by way of the August  
issue of THE ROTARIAN, did I learn of  
the passing of my friend and college  
mate at Albion College, Richard E. Ver-  
nor [A Memory of Dick, by A. Z. Baker].  
Each time I addressed the Rotary Club  
of Chicago on my trips to and from the  
Far East I looked forward to seeing  
Dick. I was present at the 1955 Convention  
in Chicago when his long service as  
Treasurer of Rotary International was  
acclaimed along with his reelection to  
the post.

But when I was last there, Dick Ver-  
nor was absent, and I was told he was  
ill. Now he is gone from our troubled  
world and sense to the real world of the  
spirit. Since we believe that "spirit with  
spirit may meet," I have no doubt he is  
renewing his friendship with that great  
friend of all of us, Rotary's Founder,  
Paul Harris.

### An Answer in Verse

From BEN H. JOHNSON, Rotarian  
Rubber-Stamp Manufacturer  
North San Bernardino, California

I disagree with the philosophy of  
Lilian Lee, who wrote the poem Guilty  
[page 57, THE ROTARIAN for June]. It  
seems to me a man's life investment in  
labor, struggle, and worry is to get a  
little leisure time to do with as he sees  
fit. So here's my answer to Lilian's  
verse:

#### BE GUILTY AND LIVE

Kill a little time, go ahead and dream;  
Take a little trip on a bright moonbeam;  
Cure your ulcers and rest your brain;  
Be the master of your own dream train.

### Each Must Judge for Himself

Says FRANCIS B. WILLMOTT, Rotarian  
Manufacturer  
Birmingham, England

Rotary Clubs have no need, right, or  
necessity to investigate their members'  
records in Vocational Service! [See  
Check Up? THE ROTARIAN for July.] It  
is enough to rely on the ethical virtues  
of each member inherent in his own  
conscientious behavior. Any develop-  
ment contrary to the belief in any mem-  
ber's integrity and honesty of purpose  
is bound to be exposed in the passage of  
time.

Rotary has nothing to offer which is

## MARKETS

### WORTH KNOWING . . . . . AND REACHING

Here's a hand-picked audience  
of BUSINESS LEADERS, owners,  
partners, corporate officials, key  
executives, and board of director  
members who have a lot to say  
about selecting and buying  
of equipment, supplies, and  
services. In fact 90% have major  
purchasing authority in their  
firms and 67% participate in  
planning company policies and  
programs.

Business leaders, yes, but  
many also participate in COM-  
MUNITY OR CIVIC ACTIVI-  
TIES, serving on various com-  
munity boards and on national,  
state, or local planning or gov-  
erning bodies. They, too, make  
or approve purchases that run  
into big dollar volume.

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national average. They buy the  
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1600 Ridge Avenue  
Evanston, Illinois

not already in the hearts of men. Consequently, any base material—like slag in a piece of otherwise good steel—will break out. In other words, each member is the ambassador of his own life and so long as he does not run contrariwise to the law of the land, he must alone be the judge of his vocational service in the game of life—to earn a livelihood.

### Photographic Follow-up

By S. B. PALIT, Rotarian  
Physician  
Berhampore, India

The article *The Human Race in Crisis*, by Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, in THE ROTARIAN for September interested us Rotarians of Berhampore, for it was



Photo: Emporium

our privilege to have the author as our chief guest at a recent meeting. The enclosed photo shows the Vice-President of India addressing the meeting on the subject "Service above Self." Also in attendance at the meeting were the Governor of Orrisa, the Chief Minister of Orrisa State, and many other Ministers, High Court judges, and distinguished personages of the State.

### A Need for Service

Asserts H. E. DEWEY, Rotarian  
Educator  
Ansals, India

To my mind the June issue of THE ROTARIAN is the best yet—so usable the world around, so inspiring to all who open its pages. Rotarians need inspiration, need new ideas, need to get a new vision more often than just once in a while, and THE ROTARIAN has a way of offering all of these. I have just listed 13 articles which I have felt are extremely practical in their suggestions. Many of them have been written in the U.S.A., but they have been written not just for the U.S.A., and for that we are very grateful.

I sometimes feel that Rotary in India faces problems so great that the members of Rotary dig their hands more deeply into their pockets than many of those in countries more blessed with modern improvements—and modern education. It has seemed to me that Rotary here has to set many balls rolling that have been rolling for decades in some of the other nations where Rotary is seeking to do its part in building a greater world. Someone has said that the greater the need of the people among whom we live, the greater will be the challenge to meet the need, and

the greater will be the character which is made in and through the meeting of the said challenge. About us here we have faced the challenge of that dread disease leprosy. We are now in the midst of consolidating the forces which can best fight the ravages of tuberculosis. We have found it necessary to turn our attention to cleaning up our overgrown village city with its 100,000

population, much of which has come to this great coal-field area in the expansion of present-day industry. Our schools, which are multiplying as the population increases, call for constant help in making their work more effective. On every side there are demands for that which a real Rotarian spirit may give. We rejoice in the opening up of new avenues of service.

# WHERE TO STAY

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### Euratom

[Continued from page 10]

meshes with systems applied elsewhere. Finally, it has to coöperate with varying patterns of industry in the six countries, which it can urge and encourage to fresh nuclear efforts, but which it cannot take over or supplant.

Nevertheless, EURATOM has made a brisk start on its manifold tasks. One of its first duties was to prepare a report on the nuclear industries already in existence in the six Community countries—"EURATOM Year Zero," as it has been called. This revealed that the total capacity of the power reactors built, begun, or planned in the Community at the beginning of 1958 was 660,000 kilowatts; that the total number of research reactors built, begun, or planned was 25; that current availabilities of uranium totalled less than 700 metric tons a year, despite massive reserves. Much, therefore, still remains to be done, although the ground is prepared.

A second immediate task was to work out EURATOM's first research program, including plans for a Community Research Center, a documentation center, a standards bureau, an electromagnetic separator, fusion research, and experimental and prototype reactors. During the Community's first five years, a total of 215 million dollars will be spent on its research plans. At the same time, the Commission is working on plans for a university-level training center, safety and inspection rules, a nuclear supplies agency, and the nuclear common market that will be opened January 1, 1959.

EURATOM's most important assignment thus far has been in the field of "foreign relations"—that is, in collaboration with its neighbors and partners across the sea. In atomic affairs, autarchy is impossible. Even if it were feasible for the EURATOM countries to build a private and exclusive nuclear industry without outside help, they are specifically pledged by their treaty to ensure that EURATOM engages in the widest possible degree of international collaboration. All the EURATOM countries are also members of the Organization for European Economic Coöperation and of its nuclear agency. They subscribe more than half the capital invested in "Eurochemic," its chemical-processing plant at Mol, Belgium. Similarly, the EURATOM Commission is in constant and regular contact with experts of the Organization for European Economic Coöperation, with the European Nuclear Research Center, and with the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. In the same spirit, it is negotiating a collaboration agreement with Great Britain. Both Britain and the United States have already accred-

ited diplomatic representatives to EURATOM. The United States, in particular, has lately taken a step which may open a new chapter in the history of international relations.

Before Congress as these words are written is a proposed agreement between EURATOM and the United States. Not an agreement for unilateral aid, not an agreement between debtor and creditor, but an agreement between partners. It provides for a joint nuclear power and research program—a two-way plan offering benefits to both sides. The EURATOM countries will gain from United States' experience and capacity in order to make a rapid start on the nuclear power they need to meet their growing power shortage. The United States will gain experience in Europe on large-scale reactors which the lower cost of conventional power stations in the United States would make it less economical to build in America.

The power program provides for a million kilowatts' capacity by 1963, at a capital cost of 350 million dollars, up to 135 million dollars in the form of an American loan. The research and development program will be jointly financed by the United States and EURATOM, who will work together on it and share its results.

By the time you read these words, Congress should have made its decision known. If that decision is favorable, the joint United States-EURATOM program will already be under way. It will be only a step toward the "Wise Men's" target, but as a pledge of faith in EURATOM and as a precedent for future atomic coöperation, its significance will be immense. The splitting of the atom is already helping to unite Europe; it may help to cement the unity of the West.



"Adkins, after 25 years of watching this clock, you are receiving it in token of your faithful and loyal service."

# What Do You Know about Rotary?

HERE is a multiple-choice quiz for you. Test yourself with it or use it as part of a Club program. In the latter case divide your fellow members into two teams and put these questions to each team. Determine the winner by keeping a tally of the correct answers given on page 63.

1. The name "Rotary" was chosen by the early 1905 members because:

- (a) It is an adaptation of an Indian word that means "fellowship."
- (b) One of the early members manufactured cogwheels.
- (c) The first meetings were held in rotation in the members' offices.

2. The governing administrative body of Rotary International is a Board of Directors whose members number:

- (a) 18. (b) 14. (c) 10.

3. The Rotary year commences on:

- (a) January 1.
- (b) July 1.
- (c) October 1.

4. For administrative purposes the Rotary world is divided into:

- (a) Areas. (b) Districts. (c) Regions.

5. The administrative officer of each division is called:

- (a) Regional administrator.
- (b) Governor.
- (c) Supervisor.

6. The administrative officer of each division is:

- (a) Appointed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.
- (b) Elected by the Rotary Clubs of the District.
- (c) Nominated by the Clubs and elected at the Annual Convention.

7. The administrative officer of each division is instructed at the:

- (a) District Conference.
- (b) District Assembly.
- (c) International Assembly.

8. Incoming Club officers receive instruction at an annual:

- (a) District Assembly.
- (b) District Conference.
- (c) International conclave.

9. The annual District Conference is:

- (a) A legislative body for the District.
- (b) A meeting limited to Club Presidents and Club Secretaries.
- (c) A meeting for inspiration and instruction for all Rotarians in the District.

10. From what type of wheel did the Rotary emblem evolve?

- (a) Sprocket wheel.
- (b) Bicycle wheel.
- (c) Wagon wheel.

11. The official emblem of Rotary International has:

- (a) Eight spokes and 28 cogs.

- (b) Four spokes and 20 cogs.
- (c) Six spokes and 24 cogs.

12. A joint meeting of the Club's officers, Directors, and Committee Chairmen is called:

- (a) Club Assembly.
- (b) Club Forum.
- (c) Joint Assembly.

13. An additional active member is:

- (a) One who has held active membership, but who has retired from business.
- (b) Any member who has been especially active in Rotary affairs.
- (c) A second member from the same firm or establishment.

14. The qualifications for additional active membership are:

- (a) The same as for active membership.
- (b) Must hold junior rank in the firm to that of the active member.
- (c) Must be younger than the active member.

15. The only difference in the status of an additional active member to that of an active member is that:

- (a) He cannot hold office.
- (b) He is not considered as representing a classification.
- (c) His membership terminates upon the termination of the membership of the active member.

16. A past service member is:

- (a) One who has held all the elective offices of the Club.
- (b) A former active member who has retired from business life.
- (c) One whose health will not permit him to be active.

17. A past service member has all the rights and privileges of any member except:

- (a) He is not considered as representing a classification; he may not exercise the option to become a senior active member (except as provided in Article V, Section 9 of the Standard Club Constitution); he does not have the right to propose an additional active member.

(b) He cannot hold office.

(c) He does not pay dues.

18. A member's classification describes:

- (a) The business (service to society) in which he is engaged.
- (b) The position he holds within his company.
- (c) The trade name of the product manufactured by his firm.

19. If a Rotarian moves from one city to another:

- (a) He may transfer his membership even if the classification is filled.
- (b) He may transfer his membership only if the classification is unfilled.
- (c) He must be properly proposed and regularly elected again.

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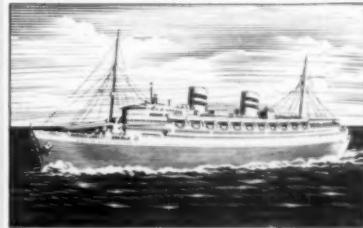
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# HOBBY Hitching Post

Some hobby collections take you back to yesteryear, or transport you to distant lands, or just entertain you. KYLE A. NOLF, Immediate Past President of the Rotary Club of Ingram, Pennsylvania, has a collection capable of doing more: it can whet your appetite. Let's see if it does as he tells his story.

**N**O ONE can view the things I collect without thinking of food, because I collect menus. I have gathered more than 385 of them, their sizes ranging from postcard dimensions to one about 18 by 14 inches, and their shapes being mostly square or oblong, though some are designed to suggest the specialty of the house, like the cow-shaped one for a restaurant noted for its steaks.

Though most of my bills of fare are from U.S.A. restaurants, there is a good representation of overseas food houses, especially from the South Pacific region. During World War II, when I served with the U. S. Navy as a bomb-disposal technician, I had opportunity to eat in restaurants in Hawaii and other islands of the Pacific. Invariably I would tell the proprietor about my hobby, and would be given a menu to mail home.

Restaurant owners, I have found, are an understanding lot when it comes to giving a menu to a diner, even though the menu might be expensively put together with an embossed cover, looseleaf pages, and fancy color illustrations. Once or twice there has been some hesitancy about it, as in the case of an elaborately bound menu with folding leather pages, but even in that instance I was given it.

One refusal to a written request for a menu was due entirely to wartime circumstances. I had written to The Homestead in Hot Springs, Virginia, asking for its food list, and the man-

ager replied, "We would be glad to send you a menu, but we are hosts to the interned diplomatic corps of Japan, and are no longer using printed menus."

How does one get started on a hobby like this? I began to take a special interest in menus when, after graduating from high school, I took a part-time job at a hotel and also enrolled for a course in hotel management, which included the planning of daily menus. Though I didn't remain in the hotel business—I work for a large steel warehouse company—I developed a fascination for menus, and my wartime travels deepened it still further.

After the war I began travelling as a sales representative for my company, and in big cities and small towns I found restaurants whose menus were unusual enough to add to my collection. A favorite menu of mine is that of the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. Being from the Academy makes the menu distinctive enough, but I am especially fond of it because I once had plans for receiving an appointment to the school.

Another one I am fond of describing to viewers is a copy of a menu made additionally famous by the U. S. television show *The \$64,000 Question*. A contestant on the quiz show was asked to describe the items on the bill of fare which was used for a dinner at Buckingham Palace in 1939—and he did it. The items include such gastronomic delights as *truite saumonee*, a trout dish in creamy lobster sauce, and *poussin mercy-le-haut*, which is roast squab.

Many of my friends, upon learning how a-tingle I get over menus, assume that I am also a food fancier. It's a logical assumption, I admit, but it is not true. While I enjoy sampling dishes that are new to me, I am not a gourmet who can go into ecstasy over rare and



THE ROTARIAN



"Boy, what a week-end I had! I certainly look forward to these Mondays!"

exotic foods. My idea of the perfect American meal consists of crabmeat cocktail, clear beef consomme, prime ribs of beef (end cut), broccoli and mixed vegetables, warm apple pie with a sharp cheese, and coffee.

Despite being a beef-and-apple-pie type of fellow, I like to know about the unusual dishes prepared in the kitchens of the world, and one of the best ways of learning about them is to become acquainted with menus from around the world. So, if you have a menu from that favorite restaurant of yours—or if you think of getting one the next time you go there—I'd be happy to hear from you about it. I have hopes of adding to the collection's international flavor.

## What's Your Hobby?

If you would like your hobby interest listed below, just drop THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM a note and he will include your name if you are a Rotarian or a Rotarian's wife or child. He asks only that you acknowledge correspondence which comes your way.

**Chess:** Charles L. Blek (interested in playing chess by mail with Rotarians in U.S.A. and other countries), P. O. Box 5, Inglewood 5, Calif., U.S.A.

**Stamp:** Peter Borrie (12-year-old son of Rotarian—collects stamps; will exchange New Zealand stamps for those of other countries), 18 Pacific St., Dunedin, New Zealand.

**Magician:** Gordon W. Mattles (interested in magic; would like to get in touch with other clergymen similarly interested), 89-62 164th St., Jamaica 32, N. Y., U.S.A.

**Stamp:** W. Clark Brockman (would like to exchange 50th Anniversary Rotary 8-cent Plate Number Blocks 25127 upper left and 25128 upper left for other positions or numbers; centering is average), 2904 Spann St., Columbia 4, S.C., U.S.A.

**Pen Pals:** The following have indicated their interest in having pen friends:

Jonathan Gindick (10-year-old son of Rotarian—desires pen pals in Eastern U.S.A. and outside U.S.A.; interested in football, basketball, golf, tennis), 501 Verde Vista, Valencia, Calif., U.S.A.

Cheryl Ann Gill (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—enjoys ice skating, popular music, photography, travel), 469 Locust Ave., Amsterdam, N.Y., U.S.A.

Andrea Beck (13-year-old daughter of Ro-

tarian—desires European correspondents; interests are horseback riding, swimming, skating; collects stamps, rocks, butterflies), 56 Dyer St., Presque Isle, Me., U.S.A.

Catherine Billeaud (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires pen pals outside U.S.A.; enjoys music, sports, movies), 303 S. Lexington Ave., Bunkie, La., U.S.A.

Alice Armistead (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes teen-age pen pals; interested in books, current events, popular music, swimming), 908 Thomaston Rd., Barnesville, Ga., U.S.A.

Bruce Clarke (son of Rotarian—desires pen pals aged 12-14 outside New Zealand; collects stamps; enjoys swimming, rugby, tennis), 16 Oxford Crescent, Upper Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand.

Leonor Tabunar (17-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes English-speaking pen pals; collects stamps; interested in ballet, music, exchange of view cards and photos), 1714 Tibungco, Davao, The Philippines.

Janine Schahinger (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—interested in stamps, tennis, swimming, hockey; desires pen friends outside Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand), 47 Brigalow Ave., Kensington Gardens, Australia.

Candace Oliver (9-year-old daughter of Rotarian—interests are stamp collecting, music, rocks and minerals, crocheting, knitting), 155 San Rafael Dr., Paso Robles, Calif., U.S.A.

Braden Oliver (11-year-old son of Rotarian—interested in stamp collecting, astronomy, rocks, minerals), 155 San Rafael Dr., Paso Robles, Calif., U.S.A.

Karen Knapp (daughter of Rotarian—desires pen pal in Scotland; interested in reading, archaeology, Scotland), 303 Linden Ave., Vermillion, So. Dak., U.S.A.

Julie Hobart (10-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires pen pals her age in Ireland, The Netherlands, Japan, Switzerland; interested in Girl Scouts, coins, baton twirling, ice skating), 182 Main St., Reading, Mass., U.S.A.

Flordeliz Rivera (17-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires pen friends outside The Philippines, especially English-speaking Italians and Mexicans; likes sports, stamps, popular music, postcards, travel, photography), 1228 A-Samson Rd., Caloocan, The Philippines.

Geraldine Terras (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects stuffed animals, pennants, stamps; enjoys sports, horseback riding, letter writing), 1209 Eighth St. S.W., Wadena, Minn., U.S.A.

S. Hasan (son of Rotarian—wishes pen friends outside India; collects stamps and coins; enjoys swimming, model making, photography), Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri Institute, India.

Charles Pierce (12-year-old son of Rotarian—collects stamps and coins; interests include all sports, especially hunting, football, swimming), 10 W. Sixth St., Weldon, N.C., U.S.A.

Cassie Witteborg (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pal in Switzerland), 804 S. Madison St., Green Bay, Wis., U.S.A.

Lie Seng Bie (16-year-old son of Rotarian—desires correspondence with English, German, and Dutch-speaking boys and girls; likes swimming, tennis, Judo, camping, popular music, movies, stamps), Djalan Bintang 35, Medan, North Sumatra, Indonesia.

Suzanne Blake (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pals in U.S.A. or Canada aged 14-16; interests include films, popular records, tennis, swimming), 67 Martin St., Leongatha, Australia.

Nancy Ulberg (9-year-old daughter of Rotarian—likes swimming, reading, singing), 9514 224th S.W., Edmonds, Wash., U.S.A.

Adriane Azores (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects stamps, postcards, pennants), 34 Lakeside Dr., San Pablo, The Philippines.

Carl Oestmann, Jr. (14-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes pen pals in South America, Africa, Hawaii; interested in sports, reading, travel brochures), Auburn, Nebr., U.S.A.

—THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM

## Answers to Rotary Quiz on Page 61

1. (c). 2. (b). 3. (b). 4. (b). 5. (b) except that in Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland he is called Representative.
6. (c). 7. (c). 8. (a).
9. (c). 10. (c). 11. (c). 12. (a). 13. (c). 14. (a). 15. (c). 16. (b). 17. (a). 18. (a).
19. (c).

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# Stripped GEARS



## My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to Stripped Gears, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. Here is a favorite of Mrs. Charles Gies, wife of a Chicago Heights, Illinois, Rotarian.

Moisture dripped from the eucalyptus trees, the skies were gray, and the ground was damp where 15 college students crouched, their attention focused on a young man who at regular intervals was giving the plaintive hoot of an owl. Presently there came a distant answering hoot, and the bird-study class from a large Western university moved cautiously, then stopped as their instructor hooted again.

For some 20 minutes the hooting and creeping forward continued while the answering hoots grew louder. Quietly the class rounded a small hill. Instead of sighting their quarry, they came upon a young man hooting mournfully, behind him another group of cold, damp, eager students.

## Sweet Music

The sweetest words a wife can hear,  
There isn't any doubt,  
Are these: "Put on your hat, my dear,  
Tonight we're eating out!"

—F. G. KERNAN

## Rotarian Word Game

Here's a game readers of this Magazine should enjoy playing:

1. RO ----- Sentimental
2. -OT ----- Annoyed
3. --TA ----- Itemized
4. ---AR--- Most distinct
5. ---RI-- Pedestrian nemesis
6. -----IA- Cloth or goods
7. -----AN Nonmilitary

This quiz was submitted by Roy H. Millenson, of Washington, D. C.

## Talk of the Town

The English most of us speak today is well sprinkled with words lifted bodily from other languages. How many of the examples below in the first paragraph can you correctly link to its native tongue, as represented by the cities in the second paragraph? The word "brochure," for example, would be matched with "Paris," where the talk is largely French.

1. Kismet. 2. Sloyd. 3. Stucco. 4. Wanderlust. 5. Kibitzer. 6. Hoi polloi.

7. Hula-hula. 8. Cheetah. 9. Bonanza. 10. Parole. 11. Burnoose. 12. Farinha. (a) Heidelberg. (b) Jerusalem. (c) Nice. (d) Mecca. (e) Istanbul. (f) Madrid. (g) Genoa. (h) Lisbon. (i) Samarka. (j) Bombay. (k) Stockholm. (l) Honolulu.

This quiz was submitted by Ida M. Parde, of Romulus, New York.

The answers to these quizzes will be found in the next column.

## Twice Told Tales

Boss: "You want more money? Why, my boy, I worked three years for \$11 a month right here in this establishment. Now I own it!"

Boy: "Well, you see what happened to your boss. No man who treats his help that way can hang on to his job." —*Rotary Roar*, ELMIRA, NEW YORK.

We heard of the fellow who drove a long, high-powered car into a filling station, saying, "Fill 'er up." After a while the attendant suggested, "Better shut off your engine, you're gaining on me." —*The Wynnejammer*, WYNNE, ARKANSAS.

A meek little man in a restaurant timidly touched the arm of a man putting on an overcoat. "Excuse me," he said,

"but do you happen to be Mr. Smith of New York?"

"No, I'm not!" the man answered impatiently.

"Oh—er—well," stammered the first man, "you see, I am, and that's his overcoat you're putting on." —*Rotary Club News*, CLIFTON-MORENCI, ARIZONA.

A professor of law said to his students: "When you're fighting a case, if you have the facts on your side, hammer them into the jury. If you have the law on your side, hammer it into the judge."

"But if you have neither the facts nor the law?" asked one student.

"Then," answered the professor, "hammer the table." —*Charlotte Reporter*, CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

Mother: "How did you do in your exams today, Billy?"

Billy: "I did what Washington did."

Mother: "What was that?"

Billy: "I went down in history." —*Spokes*, PORTLAND, OREGON.

## Handy Man

I keep old nuts and bolts and screws  
'Cause someday I might want 'em,

But when I do, I'll get some new;

I'd rather buy than hunt 'em.

—SUZANNE DOUGLASS

## Answers to Quizzes

Answers to Quizzes  
bon (Portuguese).  
Brother-in-Wife: 1. Romein. 2.  
Brothered: 3. Deliberated. 4. Cleverest. 5. Motor-  
cycle. 6. Material. 7. Cleverest. 8. 1. Roman. 1. Lis-  
bon (Portuguese). 2. 1. Mecca (Arabie). 12. Ch. Nic-  
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nac (Portuguese). 5. 11. Bonn (Germany). 6-L. Salouka (Grecce).  
7-L. Hoholliu (Hewallian). 8-L. Bonn (Germany). 9-H. Mihi-  
an (Malta). 10-A. Heidelberg (Germany). 11-G. Genoa  
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(Greece). 14-B. Istanbul (Turkey). 15-D. Ankara  
(Turkey). 16-J. London (England). 17-I. Paris (France).  
TALK OF THE TOWN: 1-e. Istanbul (Turkey).  
2-k. Stockholm (Sweden). 3-k. Genoa  
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# To Cannes for Acquaintance



Photo: Frossard

## OFFICIAL CALL TO THE ENAEM REGIONAL CONFERENCE

CANNES, FRANCE

SEPTEMBER 25-28, 1959

THE delightful city of Cannes, France, will be host to the ENAEM Regional Conference of Rotary International in September of 1959. This meeting is intended primarily for Rotarians and their guests from the 35 countries and geographical regions of Europe, North Africa, and the Eastern Mediterranean Region, but all Rotarians will find a warm welcome in Cannes, and wherever you live you are urged to come to this Conference if you can.

The purpose of this Regional Conference is to promote acquaintance and increased understanding among Rotarians in the ENAEM Region and to provide them with a forum for the exchange of ideas and the discussion of Rotary matters of common interest.

Cannes will be a wonderful city in which to hold the Conference, located as it is on the shores of the beautiful Mediterranean, and with its excellent hotels and meeting places all within convenient walking distance of each other. And just a short distance from Cannes are many of the outstanding scenic attractions of France and Italy.

The members of the Rotary Club of Cannes, who

will be hosts at the Regional Conference, are making plans to extend warm hospitality to all visitors. The ENAEM Regional Conference Committee, composed of Rotarians from six countries, is hard at work on arrangements for the plenary sessions and discussion forums scheduled for the four-day Conference.

It is a real pleasure for me to issue this official call to the 1959 ENAEM Regional Conference, which is to be held in Cannes, France, on September 25-28, 1959. It is my hope that this invitation will be accepted by large numbers of Rotarians and their guests, not only in the ENAEM Region, but in other parts of the world as well.

CLIFFORD A. RANDALL  
President, Rotary International

ISSUED THIS FIRST DAY  
OF SEPTEMBER, 1958,  
IN EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

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